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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 27 JAN 2010 HIGHEST RN 1203797-79-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 27 JAN 2010 HIGHEST RN 1203797-79-8

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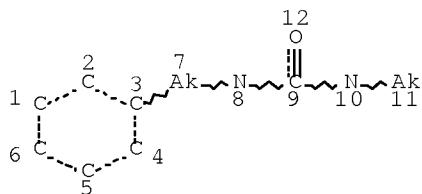
TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 26, 2009.

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REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
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<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

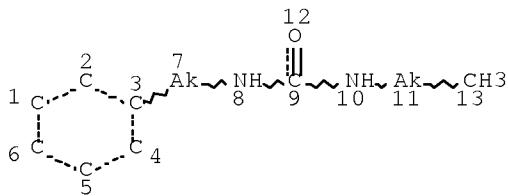
=> d que
L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON US20080097074/PN
L2 10 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (135796-12-2/BI
OR 25038-75-9/BI OR 26023-30-3/BI OR 26161-42-2/BI OR
26811-96-1/BI OR 26917-25-9/BI OR 33135-50-1/BI OR
65792-44-1/BI OR 840501-68-0/BI OR 840501-69-1/BI)
L3 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:
CONNECT IS E1 RC AT 11
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC I
NUMBER OF NODES IS 12

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L5 25716 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3
L6 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 AND L2
L13 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

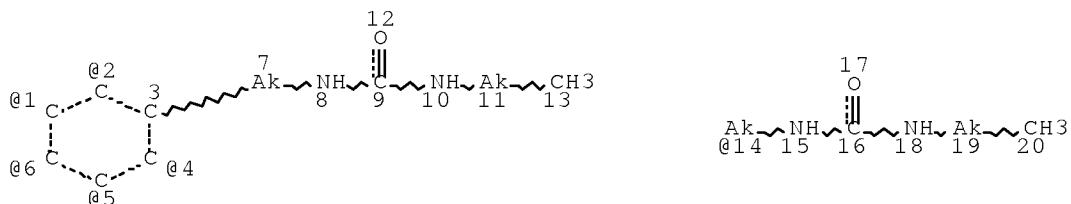
CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 7
 CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 11
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RSPEC I
 NUMBER OF NODES IS 13

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L15 2644 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L13
 L17 811 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND 1/NR
 L18 620 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 NOT (METHOXYP
 HEN? OR HYDROXYPHEN? OR BENZOIC ACID?)
 L19 591 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 NOT S/ELS
 L20 374 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 NOT X/ELS
 L21 242 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L20
 L22 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND L1
 L23 0 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND STEREOCOMP
 LEX COMPOUND?
 L24 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND STEREOCOMP
 LEX COMPOSITION?
 L25 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND STEREOCOMP
 LEX?
 L26 15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND CRYSTAL?
 L27 18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L6
 L36 STR



VPA 14-1/2/4/5/6 U

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 7
 CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 11
 CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 14
 CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 19
 DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
 DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RSPEC I

NUMBER OF NODES IS 20

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L38	50	SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L15 SSS FUL L36			
L39	28	SEA FILE=REGISTRY SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND 1/NR			
L40	39	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L39			
L41	29	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND (1840-2004) /PRY, AY, PY			
L42	14	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 AND (1840-2004) /PRY, AY, PY			
L43	15	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26)			
L44	9	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L43 AND (1840-2004) /PRY, AY, PY			
L45	35	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L41 OR L42 OR L44			
L46	12	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND (MOLD? OR MOULD?)			
L47	9	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND CRYSTAL?			
L48	16	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND (PLASTIC? OR POLYMER?) /SC, SX			
L49	35	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48)			
L50	17894	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON "BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS" +PFT, NT/CT			
L51	2	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 AND L50			
L52	2	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 AND BIODEGRAD ABL?			
L53	35	SEA FILE=HCAPLUS SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 OR (L51 OR L52)			

=> fil hcap

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:31:23 ON 29 JAN 2010

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 29 Jan 2010 VOL 152 ISS 6

FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Jan 2010 (20100128/ED)

REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Oct 2009

USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Oct 2009

HCAPLUS now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2009.

CAS Information Use Policies apply and are available at:

<http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html>

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d 153 1-35 ibib ed abs hitstr hitind

L53 ANSWER 1 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:608712 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:84148
 TITLE: Biodegradable resin compositions for
 molded articles with good impact and heat
 resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and
 processability
 INVENTOR(S): Hashimoto, Yoshihiko; Aoyama, Taizo; Nakamura,
 Nobuo; Suzuki, Noriyuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kaneka Corporation, Japan
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006064846	A1	20060622	WO 2005-JP22960	20051214
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RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1826241	A1	20070829	EP 2005-816408	20051214
<--				
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 101080465	A	20071128	CN 2005-80043164	20051214
<--				
US 20080033077	A1	20080207	US 2007-720277	20070712
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-363387	A 20041215
<--				
			JP 2004-363388	A 20041215
<--				
			JP 2005-128064	A 20050426
<--				
			JP 2005-128065	A 20050426
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			WO 2005-JP22960	W 20051214

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:84148

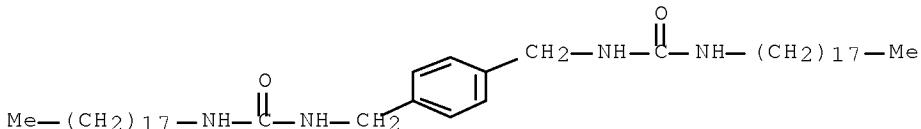
ED Entered STN: 23 Jun 2006

AB A biodegradable polymer derived from a plant which has pos. immobilized global carbon dioxide is used. The resin compns. comprise (A) a biodegradable aliphatic polyester polymer and (B) ≥ 1 copolymer selected from a composite rubber graft copolymer and a core-shell graft copolymer. Alternatively the resin compns. comprise (A) a biodegradable aliphatic polyester polymer and (B) ≥ 1 compound selected from a sorbitol compound having a specific structure and a substituted urea compound having a urea bond. Thus, tetraethoxysilane 1, γ -methacryloyloxypropylidemethoxymethylsilane 1.5, and octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 97.5 parts were condensed, 10 parts of the resulting rubber latex was mixed with 65 parts Bu acrylate and 0.65 parts allyl methacrylate and polymerized to give a composite rubber, 75 parts of which was graft-polymerized with 20 parts Me methacrylate and 5 parts Bu acrylate, 17 parts of the resulting graft copolymer was formulated with 93 parts a 3-hydroxybutyrate-3-hydroxyhexanoate copolymer and 22 parts talc and injection-molded to give a test piece with Izod impact strength 145 J/m and heat distortion temperature 100°.

IT 65792-44-1, Hackreen SX
(crystal nucleating agent; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

RN 65792-44-1 HCAPLUS

CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-(4-[[[(octadecylamino)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenyl)methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 39

ST biodegradable resin compn molded article impact
heat resistance; tensile property transparency processability; graft acrylic polysiloxane silicate hydroxybutanoic hydroxyhexanoic acid copolymer blend

IT Silicone rubber, properties
(Kaneka Silyl M 400, blend with polyesters; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Silicone rubber, uses
(acrylic, graft, blend with polyesters; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Polysiloxanes, preparation
(acrylic-silicate-, graft, blend with polyesters; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Silicone rubber, preparation
(acrylic-silicate-, graft, intermediate; biodegradable

resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Synthetic rubber, preparation
(acrylic-silicate-siloxane, graft, intermediate; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Polyesters, uses
(aliphatic, blend with graft copolymers; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Amides, uses
(aliphatic, crystal nucleating agents; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Acrylic rubber
(allyl methacrylate-Bu acrylate, intermediate; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Acrylic rubber
Silicone rubber, preparation
(allyl methacrylate-Bu acrylate- γ -methacryloyloxypropyldimethoxymethylsilane-octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane-tetraethoxysilane, graft, intermediate; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Aeromonas caviae
Cupriavidus necator
(biodegradable material source; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Crystal nucleating agents
Plastic films
(biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Molded plastics, properties
(biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Biodegradable materials
(blend with graft copolymers; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Polyesters, properties
(blend with graft copolymers; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Rubber, uses
(blend with polyesters; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)

IT Ureas
(crystal nucleating agents; biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat

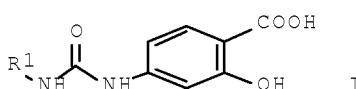
resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)
 IT Acrylic rubber
 (graft, blend with polyesters; biodegradable resin
 compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat
 resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)
 IT Impact-resistant materials
 (heat-resistant; biodegradable resin compns. for
 molded articles with good impact and heat resistance,
 tensile properties, transparency, and processability)
 IT Heat-resistant materials
 Transparent materials
 (impact-resistant; biodegradable resin compns. for
 molded articles with good impact and heat resistance,
 tensile properties, transparency, and processability)
 IT Silicone rubber, preparation
 (methacryloyloxypropyldimethoxymethylsilane-
 octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane-tetraethoxysilane, intermediate;
 biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles
 with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties,
 transparency, and processability)
 IT Polymer blends
 (polyester-graft copolymer blends; biodegradable resin
 compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat
 resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)
 IT Acrylic rubber
 (silicate-siloxane-, graft, intermediate; biodegradable
 resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and
 heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and
 processability)
 IT Acrylic rubber
 (siloxane-, graft, blend with polyesters; biodegradable
 resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and
 heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and
 processability)
 IT Impact-resistant materials
 (transparent; biodegradable resin compns. for
 molded articles with good impact and heat resistance,
 tensile properties, transparency, and processability)
 IT 43136-14-7, Hackreen SM
 (Hackreen SM, crystal nucleating agent;
 biodegradable resin compns. for molded articles
 with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties,
 transparency, and processability)
 IT 508233-68-9P
 (biodegradable resin compns. for molded
 articles with good impact and heat resistance, tensile properties,
 transparency, and processability)
 IT 129669-62-1P, Allyl methacrylate-butyl
 acrylate- γ -methacryloyloxypropyldimethoxymethylsilane-methyl
 methacrylate-octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane-tetraethoxysilane graft
 copolymer 891501-16-9P
 (blend with biodegradable polymer; biodegradable
 resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and
 heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and
 processability)
 IT 147398-31-0P, 3-Hydroxybutanoic acid-3-hydroxyhexanoic acid copolymer
 (blend with graft copolymer; biodegradable resin compns.
 for molded articles with good impact and heat resistance,
 tensile properties, transparency, and processability)
 IT 19046-64-1, Gel All-D 22214-23-9, Hackreen SH 65792-44-1

, Hackreen SX 80124-42-1, NC 4 81541-12-0, Gel All-MD
 (crystal nucleating agent; biodegradable resin
 compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat
 resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)
 IT 28805-02-9 56361-96-7, Bis(p-chlorobenzylidene)sorbitol
 91835-70-0, Xylylene bisstearylurea
 (crystal nucleating agents; biodegradable resin
 compns. for molded articles with good impact and heat
 resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and processability)
 IT 30231-49-3P, Butyl acrylate-butyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid
 copolymer
 (modifier for rubber particle aggregation; biodegradable
 resin compns. for molded articles with good impact and
 heat resistance, tensile properties, transparency, and
 processability)
 IT 61488-62-8P, Allyl methacrylate-butyl acrylate copolymer
 142280-86-2P, γ -Methacryloyloxypropylmethoxymethylsilane-
 octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane-tetraethoxysilane copolymer
 172502-14-6P
 (rubber, intermediate; biodegradable resin compns. for
 molded articles with good impact and heat resistance,
 tensile properties, transparency, and processability)
 OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS
 RECORD (1 CITINGS)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
 THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
 RE FORMAT

L53 ANSWER 2 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:293122 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:340833
 TITLE: Transparent thermal recording material containing
 carbamoylaminosalicylic acid color developer and
 urea compound
 INVENTOR(S): Aihara, Hideo; Kuga, Yutaka; Okada, Shinji;
 Higashimatsu, Hiroshi; Sawamura, Ichiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2006082390	A	20060330	JP 2004-269498 <--	20040916
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-269498 <--	20040916

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:340833
 ED Entered STN: 30 Mar 2006
 GI



AB The material has a heat-sensitive recording layer mainly containing a colorless or light-colored leuco dye, I ($R1 = C6-9$ straight-chain alkyl) as a color developer, a binder, and urea compound $R2NHCONHR3$ ($R2, R3 = C4-21$ straight-chain alkyl, Ph) and/or $R4NHCONHR5NHCONHR4$ ($R4 = C4-21$ straight-chain alkyl, Ph; $R5 = -C6H4-, -C6H3Me-, -CH2C6H4CH2-, -C6H4CH2C6H4-$). The material shows improved image d., transparency, and storage stability.

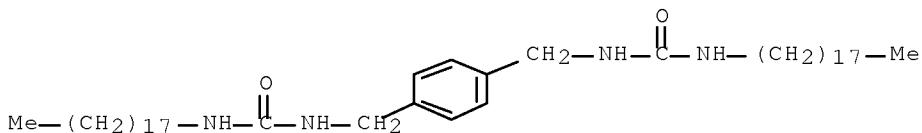
IT 65792-44-1 104241-95-4

(thermal printing material containing carbamoylamino salicylic acid color developer and urea compound)

RN 65792-44-1 HCAPLUS

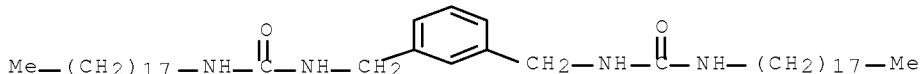
CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-(4-

[[(octadecylamino)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]methyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 104241-95-4 HCAPLUS

CN Urea, N,N'-(1,3-phenylenebis(methylene))bis[N'-octadecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 74-7 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 4128-43-2 65792-44-1 104241-95-4

(thermal printing material containing carbamoylamino salicylic acid color developer and urea compound)

L53 ANSWER 3 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:234234 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:302081

TITLE: Manufacture of rewritable thermal printing sheets, thermal printing labels, thermal printing method, and information recording memory devices comprising same thermal printing sheets

INVENTOR(S): Nogiwa, Toru; Kuboyama, Hiroki; Sugiyama, Nobuyoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan

RIGHTS ASSIGNED (S): RICOH CO., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 37 pp.

SOURCE: *spn: Koral 100*
CODEN: *JKYYAF*

DOCUMENT TYPE: **Patent**

LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006069004	A	20060316	JP 2004-254207 <--	20040901
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-254207 <--	20040901

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:302081

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 2006

AB The thermal printing sheet comprises a heat-sensitive layer which mainly contain polymers prepared by crosslinking of polymers bearing OH groups with linear isocyanates, and low-mol.-weight organic compds., wherein the isocyanate portion occupy 17-28 weight% of the polymers. Preferably, both (A) carboxy-free linear hydrocarbons containing urea- or urethane linkages, and (B) carboxy-free linear hydrocarbons having m.p. $\geq 20^\circ$ lower than those of A are included in the heat-sensitive layer. In manufacture of the sheet, a protective layer is formed on the heat-sensitive layer by wet coating process, wherein the protective-layer-forming solution is heat dried at a temperature equal to or below the lowest m.p. of organic compds. included in the heat-sensitive layer. The sheet employs changes between transparency and opaque arising from the degree of reflection/scattering of light at the interface between the polymer and the organic compound crystals which can be controlled heating- and cooling history. The sheet stably provides images under environment containing basic substances and environment having temperature changes.

IT 380601-06-9

(in rewritable thermal printing sheet undergoing transparency-opaque changes in polymer-matrix organic compound layer)

RN 380601-06-9 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-(phenylmethyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 74-7 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

Section cross-reference(s): 38, 76, 77

ST rewritable thermal printing sheet transparent opaque change; polymer matrix composite layer rewritable thermal printing sheet; org crystal polymer matrix layer rewritable thermal printing sheet; information memory device lamination thermal printing sheet

IT 504-53-0, Wax KS 14351-40-7, Sulaiad S 17671-27-1, Docosyl behenate 233609-67-1 252761-87-8 380601-01-4 380601-03-6 380601-04-7 380601-05-8 380601-06-9

(in rewritable thermal printing sheet undergoing transparency-opaque changes in polymer-matrix organic compound layer)

L53 ANSWER 4 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:611075 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:116517

TITLE: Lactic acid polymer stereocomplex compositions and their moldings

INVENTOR(S): Ouchi, Makoto; Okamoto, Hirotaka; Nakano, Mitsuru;

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Usuki, Arimitsu; Kanamori, Kenji; Okuyama, Hisashi; Yamashita, Seiji; Kageyama, Hiroshi
 Toyota Central Research and Development Laboratories Inc., Japan; Toyota Motor Corp.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005187630	A	20050714	JP 2003-430455 <--	20031225
JP 4301934	B2	20090722		
WO 2005063885	A1	20050714	WO 2004-JP19673 <--	20041221
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CN 1898327	A	20070117	CN 2004-80039034 <--	20041221
CN 100532452	C	20090826		
US 20080097074	A1	20080424	US 2006-584471 <--	20060831
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2003-430455 A 20031225 <-- WO 2004-JP19673 W 20041221 <--				

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

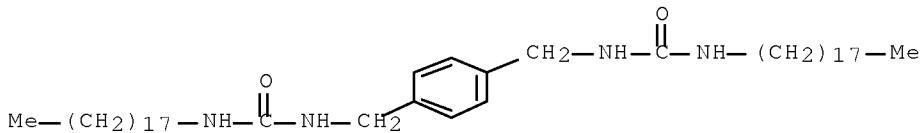
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:116517

ED Entered STN: 15 Jul 2005

AB The compns. comprise lactic acid polymers and aromatic urea compds. C6H6-m(R1NHCONHR2)m (R1 = C1-10 alkylene; R2 = C 1-25 alkyl; m = 1-6). Thus, a composition containing D-lactide homopolymer 0.5, PLLA 5400 [poly(L-lactic acid)] 0.5, and Hackreen SX (xylylene bisstearylurea) 0.01 g was cast into a film showing improved crystallization speed and crystallinity.

IT 65792-44-1, Hackreen SX
 (crystallization accelerator; lactic acid polymer
 stereocomplex compns. and their moldings
)

RN 65792-44-1 HCPLUS
 CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-[[4-
 [[[octadecylamino]carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]methyl]- (CA INDEX
 NAME)



IC ICM C08L067-04
 ICS C08J005-00; C08K005-21
 CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 ST lactic acid polymer stereocomplex molding
 crystall biodegradable; crystall agent
 xylylene bisstearylurea polylactide blend
 IT Biodegradable materials
 Crystal nucleating agents
 (lactic acid polymer stereocomplex compns. and
 their moldings)
 IT Molded plastics, uses
 (lactic acid polymer stereocomplex compns. and
 their moldings)
 IT Polyesters, uses
 Polymer blends
 (stereocomplex; lactic acid polymer stereocomplex
 compns. and their moldings)
 IT 26811-96-1
 (assumed monomers, stereocomplex; lactic acid polymer
 stereocomplex compns. and their moldings
)
 IT 65792-44-1, Hackreen SX
 (crystallization accelerator; lactic acid polymer
 stereocomplex compns. and their moldings
)
 IT 26023-30-3P, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 135796-12-2P,
 D-Lactide-L-Lactide block copolymer
 (heptablock, stereocomplex; lactic acid polymer
 stereocomplex compns. and their moldings
)
 IT 33135-50-1P, L-Lactide homopolymer 840501-68-0P, D-Lactide-L-Lactide
 triblock copolymer 840501-69-1P, D-Lactide-L-Lactide pentablock
 copolymer
 (lactic acid polymer stereocomplex compns. and
 their moldings)
 IT 25038-75-9P, D-Lactide homopolymer 26917-25-9P
 (stereocomplex; lactic acid polymer stereocomplex
 compns. and their moldings)
 IT 26161-42-2, PLA 5400
 (stereocomplex; lactic acid polymer stereocomplex
 compns. and their moldings)
 OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS
 RECORD (6 CITINGS)

L53 ANSWER 5 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1023650 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:156240
 TITLE: A New Tripodal Receptor for Molecular Recognition
 of Monosaccharides. A Paradigm for Assessing
 Glycoside Binding Affinities and Selectivities by
 1H NMR Spectroscopy

AUTHOR(S): Vacca, Alberto; Nativi, Cristina; Cacciarini, Martina; Pergoli, Roberto; Roelens, Stefano

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Chimica, Dipartimento di Chimica Organica and CNR Istituto di Chimica dei Composti Organometallici, Dipartimento di Chimica Organica, Universita di Firenze, Sesto Fiorentino, I-50019, Italy

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2004), 126(50), 16456-16465

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

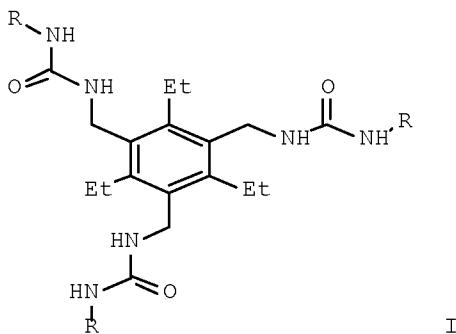
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 142:156240

ED Entered STN: 30 Nov 2004

GI

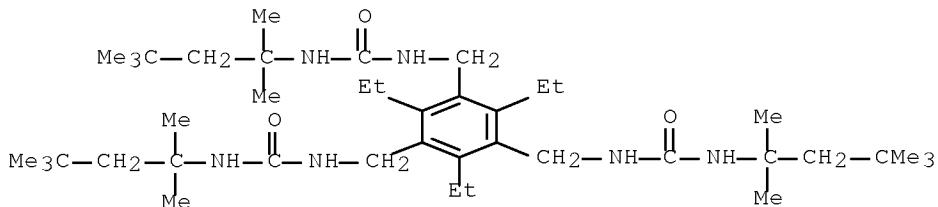


AB A new tripodal receptor for the recognition of monosaccharides is described. The prototypical host features a 1,3,5-substituted 2,4,6-triethyl-benzene derivs., e.g. I (R = t-octyl, Bn, Ph), scaffold bearing three convergent H-bonding units. The binding ability of I (R = t-octyl) toward a set of octyl-glycosides of biol. relevant monosaccharides, including Glc, Gal, Man, and GlcNAc, was investigated by ^1H NMR in CDCl_3 . A protocol for the correct evaluation of binding affinities was established, which can be generally applied for the recognition of monosaccharides by ^1H NMR spectroscopy. A three-constant equilibrium model, including 1:1 and 2:1 host-guest association and dimerization of the receptor, was ascertained for the interaction of I (R = t-octyl) with all the investigated glycosides. An affinity index, which we defined median binding concentration BC₅₀ in analogy to the IC₅₀ parameter, intended to address the general issue of comparing dimensionally heterogeneous binding data, and a limiting BC₅₀ quantity describing intrinsic binding affinities were developed for evaluating the results. BC₅₀ values for I (R = t-octyl) range from 1 to 6 mM, indicating an intrinsic binding affinity in the millimolar range and a selectivity factor of 5 toward the investigated glycosides. The treatment has been extended to include any generic host-guest system involved in single or multiple binding equilibrium

IT 828931-46-0P
 (new tripodal receptor for mol. recognition of monosaccharides a paradigm for assessing glycoside binding affinities and selectivities by ^1H NMR spectroscopy)

RN 828931-46-0 HCAPLUS

CN Urea, N,N',N''-[(2,4,6-triethyl-1,3,5-benzenetriyl)tris(methylene)]tris[N'-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)]

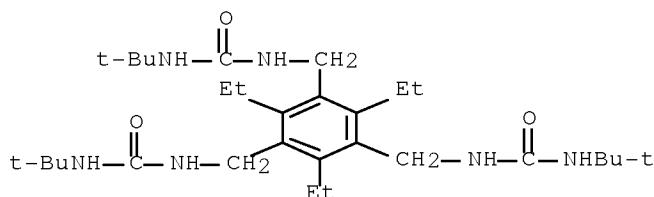


IT 828931-50-6P

(new tripodal receptor for mol. recognition of monosaccharides a paradigm for assessing glycoside binding affinities and selectivities by h NMR spectroscopy)

RN 828931-50-6 HCAPLUS

CN Urea, N,N',N''-[(2,4,6-triethyl-1,3,5-benzenetriyl)tris(methylene)]tris[N'-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)]



CC 33-7 (Carbohydrates)

Section cross-reference(s): 6, 22, 25

IT 149525-65-5P 181058-08-2P 828931-45-9P 828931-46-0P

(new tripodal receptor for mol. recognition of monosaccharides a paradigm for assessing glycoside binding affinities and selectivities by h NMR spectroscopy)

IT 828931-47-1P 828931-48-2P 828931-49-3P 828931-50-6P

(new tripodal receptor for mol. recognition of monosaccharides a paradigm for assessing glycoside binding affinities and selectivities by h NMR spectroscopy)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (54 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 69 THERE ARE 69 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L53 ANSWER 6 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:160213 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:205226

TITLE: Heat-resistant oil gel-type fragrance compositions

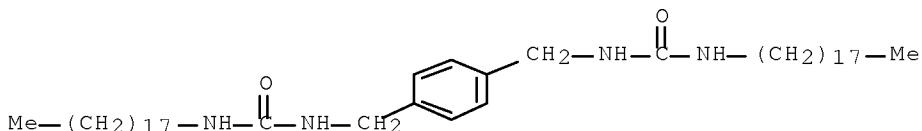
INVENTOR(S): Shimizu, Hiroshi; Kuriki, Yoshihiro; Taniguchi,

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yasuo; Fukuda, Kiyoshi
 SOURCE: Taiyo Corporation, Japan
 Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002065826	A	20020305	JP 2000-261404 <--	20000830
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-261404 <--	20000830

ED Entered STN: 05 Mar 2002
 AB The compns. contain hydrogenated castor oil and/or 12-hydroxystearic acid, paraffin waxes, fatty amides and/or substituted ureas, volatile hydrocarbons, and fragrances. Hydrogenated castor oil 9.0, FT 100 (paraffin wax) 2.5, Slipacks E (fatty amide) 2.0, d-limonene 83.5, and lemon fragrance 3.0 g were mixed to give a gel showing m.p. 65°.
 IT 65792-44-1, Hackreen SX
 (heat-resistant oil gel-type fragrance compns.)
 RN 65792-44-1 HCPLUS
 CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-[4-
 [[(octadecylamino)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]methyl]- (CA INDEX
 NAME)



IC ICM A61L009-01
 ICS C08K005-01; C08K005-09; C08K005-20; C08K005-21; C08L091-00;
 C08L091-06
 CC 62-5 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 IT 106-14-9, 12-Hydroxystearic acid 110-30-5, Slipacks E 5989-27-5
 65792-44-1, Hackreen SX
 (heat-resistant oil gel-type fragrance compns.)

L53 ANSWER 7 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:739615 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:53496
 TITLE: Thermodynamic Aspects of Dicarboxylate Recognition
 by Simple Artificial Receptors
 Linton, Brian R.; Goodman, M. Scott; Fan, Erkang;
 Van Arman, Scott A.; Hamilton, Andrew D.
 AUTHOR(S):
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Chemistry and Molecular Biophysics
 and Biochemistry, Yale University, New Haven, CT,
 06520-8107, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (2001),
 66(22), 7313-7319
 CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

OTHER SOURCE(S):

CASREACT 136:53496

ED Entered STN: 11 Oct 2001

AB Recognition of dicarboxylates by bis-functional hydrogen-bonding receptors displays divergent thermodn. in different solvent systems. NMR titration and isothermal titration calorimetry indicated that neutral bis-urea and bis-thiourea receptors form exothermic complexes with dicarboxylates in DMSO, with a near zero entropic contribution to binding. The increased binding strength of bis-guanidinium receptors precluded quant. measurement of binding consts. in DMSO, but titration calorimetry offered a qual. picture of the association. Formation of these 1:1 complexes was also exothermic, but addnl. endothermic events occurred at both lower and higher host-guest ratios. These events indicated multiple binding equilibrium but did not always occur at a discrete 2:1 or 1:2 host-guest molar ratio, suggesting higher aggregates. With increasing amts. of methanol as solvent, bis-guanidinium receptors form more endothermic complexes with dicarboxylates, with a favorable entropy of association. This switch from association driven by enthalpy to one driven by entropy may reflect a change from complexation involving the formation of hydrogen bonds to that promoted by solvent liberation from binding sites.

IT 382162-97-2

(thermodn. aspects of dicarboxylate recognition by simple
artificial receptors)

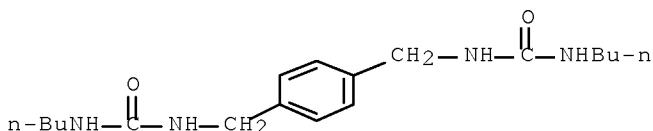
RN 382162-97-2 HCPLUS

CN Pentanedioic acid, ion(2-), compd. with
N,N''-[1,4-phenylenebis(methylene)]bis[N'-butylurea] (1:1) (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 145509-78-0

CMF C18 H30 N4 O2



CM 2

CRN 56-16-6

CMF C5 H6 O4

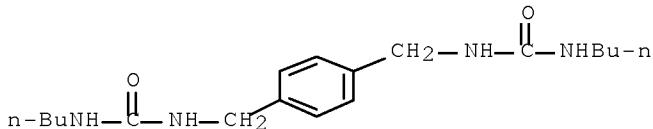
-O₂C-(CH₂)₃-CO₂-

IT 145509-78-0P

(thermodn. aspects of dicarboxylate recognition by simple
artificial receptors)

RN 145509-78-0 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N,N'-[1,4-phenylenebis(methylene)]bis[N'-butyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 22-13 (Physical Organic Chemistry)
 IT 382162-97-2 382162-99-4 382163-01-1 382163-03-3
 382163-04-4 382163-05-5 382163-06-6 382163-07-7
 (thermodn. aspects of dicarboxylate recognition by simple
 artificial receptors)

IT 145509-78-0P 145509-79-1P 145703-30-6P 229311-99-3P,
 1,3,4,6,7,8-Hexahydro-2H-pyrimido[1,2-a]pyrimidine tetraphenylborate
 (thermodn. aspects of dicarboxylate recognition by simple
 artificial receptors)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 78 THERE ARE 78 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS
 RECORD (80 CITINGS)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
 THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
 RE FORMAT

L53 ANSWER 8 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:477398 HCPLUS [Full-text](#)
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:62409
 TITLE: Polyolefin-based agricultural films and laminated
 agricultural films having excellent durability
 INVENTOR(S): Machida, Toshimi; Takano, Tadahiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Achilles Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001178278	A	20010703	JP 1999-363547 <--	19991222
JP 4256046	B2	20090422	JP 1999-363547 <--	19991222

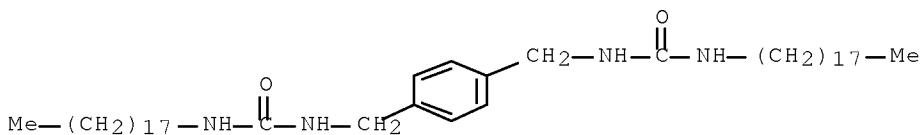
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 ED Entered STN: 03 Jul 2001
 AB The films comprise polyolefins 100, urea-based lubricants 0.001-3, and F-
 containing compds. 0.01-3 parts. The laminated films have layers of above
 films at least on outsides of greenhouses. Thus, a composition for an outer
 layer contained LDPE (Sumikathene F 200) 60, LLDPE (Sumikathene Alpha-FZ 225-
 1) 40, SiO2-type lubricant (Minsil 5) 0.3, a UV absorber (Viosorb 520) 0.1,
 glycerin stearate 2, a light stabilizer (Chimassorb 944) 0.4, a F compound
 (Unidyne DS 403) DS 403 0.1, and a urea-based lubricant (Hackreen SX) 3 part.
 It was coextruded with an EVA (Evatake H 2081) composition for an intermediate
 layer and an EVA (Evatake D 2011) composition for an inner layer to give a 3-

layered laminated film. A greenhouse covered with the film had no scratch by mica wires and good antifogging property after 12 and 3 mo, resp.

IT 65792-44-1, Hackreen SX
(durable polyolefin agricultural films containing F compds. and urea-type lubricants and their laminated films)

RN 65792-44-1 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-[{4-[{[(octadecylamino)carbonyl]amino]methyl}phenyl]methyl}- (CA INDEX NAME)

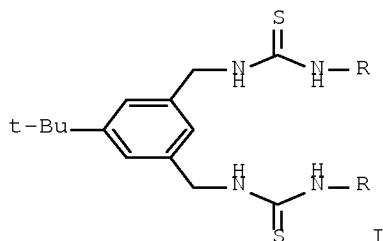


IC ICM A01G009-14
ICS A01G013-02; C08J005-18; C08K005-02; C08K005-21; C08L023-00

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 5

IT 65792-44-1, Hackreen SX 148919-89-5, Unidyne DS 403
(durable polyolefin agricultural films containing F compds. and urea-type lubricants and their laminated films)

L53 ANSWER 9 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:632414 HCPLUS [Full-text](#)
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:302350
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:61671a,61674a
TITLE: Novel Self-Assembly of m-Xylylene Type Dithioureas by Head-to-Tail Hydrogen Bonding
AUTHOR(S): Tobe, Yoshito; Sasaki, Shin-ichi; Mizuno, Masaaki; Hirose, Keiji; Naemura, Koichiro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry Faculty of Engineering Science, Osaka University, Toyonaka Osaka, 560, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1998), 63(21), 7481-7489
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 129:302350
ED Entered STN: 08 Oct 1998
GI



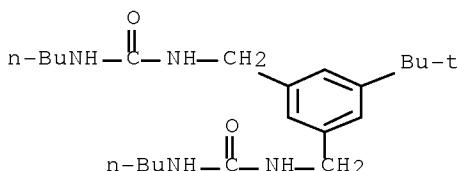
AB Dithiourea I (R = n-Bu) self-assembles to form an orthogonal dimer structure both in solution and in the solid state, wherein the four thiourea groups establish a closed network of hydrogen bonds through a head-to-tail binding mode. This novel dimer structure was elucidated on the basis of ^1H NMR spectra, vapor pressure osmometry, and X-ray crystal structure anal. Furthermore, a series of m-xylylene type dithioureas were synthesized and their dimerization consts. (K_a) in CDCl_3 were determined by dilution expts. using ^1H NMR spectroscopy. The magnitude of the K_a values are dependent on the steric bulk of the side chains, the acidity of the thiourea groups, and the weak intermol. interaction between the benzene rings of the side chains and the m-xylylene spacer.

IT 214400-75-6P

(novel self-assembly of m-xylylene type dithioureas by head-to-tail hydrogen bonding)

RN 214400-75-6 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N,N'-(5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-1,3-phenylene]bis(methylene)]bis[N'-butyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 22-12 (Physical Organic Chemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 75

IT Crystal structure

IR spectra

Molecular structure

NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance)

Self-assembly

(novel self-assembly of m-xylylene type dithioureas by head-to-tail hydrogen bonding)

IT 214400-73-4P 214400-74-5P 214400-75-6P 214400-76-7P
(novel self-assembly of m-xylylene type dithioureas by head-to-tail hydrogen bonding)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (20 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L53 ANSWER 10 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:23594 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:175425

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:34433a, 34436a

TITLE: Application of a bis-thiourea ionophore for an anion selective electrode with a remarkable sulfate selectivity

AUTHOR(S): Nishizawa, Seiichi; Buhlmann, Philippe; Xiao, Kang

CORPORATE SOURCE: Ping; Umezawa, Yoshio
 School of Science, Department of Chemistry, The
 University of Tokyo, 113, Japan
 SOURCE: Analytica Chimica Acta (1998), 358(1),
 35-44
 CODEN: ACACAM; ISSN: 0003-2670
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 16 Jan 1998

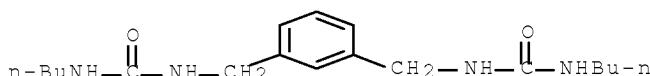
AB Anion-selective solvent polymeric membrane electrodes based on H bond-forming, neutral ionophores with two urea or thiourea groups bridged by a m-xylylene unit are described. The use of α,α' -bis(N'-phenylthioureylene)-m-xylene results in ion-selective electrodes with a remarkable selectivity for sulfate. An electrode with this compound as ionophore, poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) as polymeric matrix, 2-nitrophenyl octyl ether (o-NPOE) as plasticizer and cationic sites (50 mol relative to the ionophore) responds to sulfate in a Nernstian manner in the concentration range from 10⁻⁶ to 10⁻² M. In comparison to conventional anion-exchanger electrodes, the interference of SCN⁻, NO₃⁻, Br⁻, and Cl⁻ is significantly reduced, as shown by the selectivity coeffs. determined with the matched potential method in the sulfate concentration range 1.0-10 mM (log K_{pot}sulfate, B: SCN⁻, +2.9; NO₃⁻, +1.6; Br⁻, +1.1; Cl⁻, -0.1). The present electrode has a higher selectivity for sulfate than any previously reported ionophore-based ion-selective electrode. No significant changes in the detection limit and response slope were observed when the electrode was stored for 28 days in an aqueous buffer solution

IT 36966-14-0 202842-64-6

(ionophore; application of a bis-thiourea ionophore for an anion selective electrode with a remarkable sulfate selectivity)

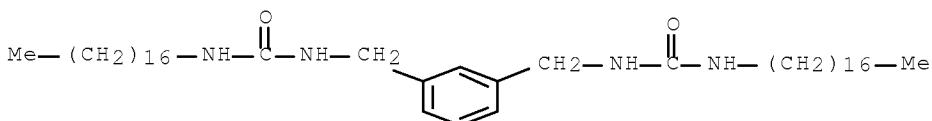
RN 36966-14-0 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N,N''-[1,3-phenylenebis(methylene)]bis[N'-butyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 202842-64-6 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N,N''-[1,3-phenylenebis(methylene)]bis[N'-heptadecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 79-2 (Inorganic Analytical Chemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 72

IT 36966-14-0 37042-60-7 37042-63-0 202842-64-6

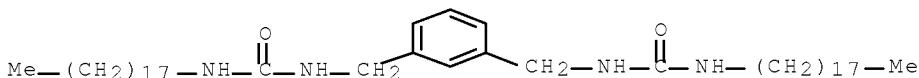
(ionophore; application of a bis-thiourea ionophore for an anion selective electrode with a remarkable sulfate selectivity)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 68 THERE ARE 68 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (68 CITINGS)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 55 THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L53 ANSWER 11 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:579734 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:198313
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:37101a,37104a
 TITLE: Rubber compositions and automobile stabilizer bushes ~~molded~~ thereof
 INVENTOR(S): Utsugi, Hiroyuki; Nomura, Satoshi; Fujii, Noriki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kinugawa Rubber Ind, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08169984	A	19960702	JP 1994-314379 <--	19941219
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-314379 <--	19941219

ED Entered STN: 28 Sep 1996
 AB The compns. with low friction noise contain 10-30 phr R1NHCONHR2(NHCONHR3)n (I; R1-3 = alkyl, aryl; n = 0, 1). Thus, a stabilizer bush prepared by vulcanizing a composition of natural rubber 70, butadiene rubber 30, ZnO 5, stearic acid 1, an antioxidant 5, I (R1, R2 = C18H37; n = 0) 30, carbon black 70, a vulcanizing accelerator 1.5, and S 3.0 parts showed low squeeze friction, no friction noise, and high hardness at 80°.
 IT 104241-95-4
 (urea derivative-containing rubbers for automobile stabilizer bushes with reduced noise and high hardness at high temperature)
 RN 104241-95-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Urea, N,N'-(1,3-phenylenebis(methylene))bis[N'-octadecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08L021-00
 ICS C08J005-10
 CC 39-15 (Synthetic Elastomers and Natural Rubber)
 IT 4051-66-5 4128-43-2 91835-71-1 103522-96-9 104241-95-4
 (urea derivative-containing rubbers for automobile stabilizer bushes with reduced noise and high hardness at high temperature)

L53 ANSWER 12 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:315723 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:57528
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:11061a,11064a

TITLE: S,S-Dimethyl Dithiocarbonate: A Convenient Reagent for the Synthesis of Symmetrical and Unsymmetrical Ureas

AUTHOR(S): Leung, Man-kit; Lai, Jun-Liang; Lau, Jing-Hang; Yu, Hsiao-hua; Hsiao, Hsiang-Ju

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan

SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1996), 61(12), 4175-4179

CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 125:57528

ED Entered STN: 31 May 1996

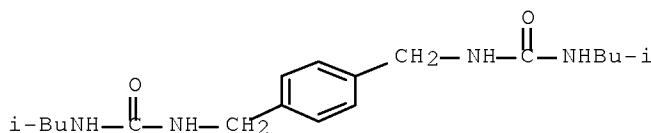
AB S,S-Di-Me dithiocarbonate (DMDTC) reacts selectively with primary aliphatic amines in methanol to give sym. ureas in high yield. No incorporation of methanol was detected. However, primary aliphatic amines bearing hydroxy or amino substituents at the β or γ position cyclize in dilute solution to provide predominantly cyclic ureas or carbamates. In order to expand the application using DMDTC to the synthesis of unsym. ureas, we examined the reaction of benzylamine with excess DMDTC (1.6 molar equivalents) which results in the formation of N-benzyl-S-Me thiocarbamate (36) and dibenzylurea (6) in a ratio of 1:30. This result implies that the formation of dibenzylurea (6) at the second stage of the reaction is faster than N-benzyl-S-Me thiocarbamate (36) formation from DMDTC. To prevent the thiocarbamate 36 from further reacting with dibenzylurea, we carried out the reaction under basic conditions, such that 36 is deprotonated immediately after being formed. Since the corresponding N-benzyl-S-Me thiocarbamate N-anion is relatively stable towards nucleophilic substitution at ambient temperature and would not react further to give dibenzylurea (6), quenching of the anion led to thiocarbamate 36 in high yield. Further condensation of 36 with tetrahydrofurfurylamine furnished the unsym. urea PhCH₂NHCONHCH₂R (R = 2-tetrahydrofuryl). This synthetic strategy is extended to the preparation of bisureas, a new class of guest-host mols. that has been developed recently for mol. recognition.

IT 178171-99-8P

(preparation of sym. and unsym. ureas by reaction of S,S-di-Me dithiocarbonate and amines)

RN 178171-99-8 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N,N'-(1,4-phenylenebis(methylene)]bis[N'-(2-methylpropyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 21-2 (General Organic Chemistry)

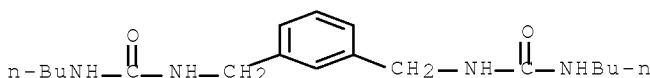
IT 120-93-4P, 2-Imidazolidinone 497-25-6P, 2-Oxazolidinone 869-79-4P
 1189-23-7P, N,N'-Diisobutylurea 1466-67-7P, N,N'-Dibenzylurea
 1801-72-5P, N,N'-Diallylurea 1852-18-2P 2387-23-7P,
 N,N'-Dicyclohexylurea 3012-97-3P 5259-97-2P 7517-99-9P
 15438-70-7P 17496-93-4P 24572-33-6P 36966-17-3P 42329-17-9P

66655-67-2P 71466-11-0P 178171-96-5P 178171-97-6P 178171-98-7P
178171-99-8P 178172-00-4P

(preparation of sym. and unsym. ureas by reaction of S,S-di-Me dithiocarbonate and amines)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (44 CITINGS)

L53 ANSWER 13 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:794628 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:313318
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:56151a,56154a
 TITLE: Anion recognition by urea and thiourea groups:
 remarkably simple neutral receptors for dihydrogen
 phosphate
 AUTHOR(S): Nishizawa, Seiichi; Buehlmann, Philippe; Iwao,
 Masatoshi; Umezawa, Yoshio
 CORPORATE SOURCE: School Science, University Tokyo, Tokyo, 113,
 Japan
 SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1995), 36(36),
 6483-6
 CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 ED Entered STN: 15 Sep 1995
 AB A bis-urea and a bis-thiourea host, both derived in only one step from 1,3-bis(aminomethyl)benzene, are shown to bind dihydrogen phosphate selectively over various other anions (H₂PO₄⁻ > CH₃COO⁻ > Cl⁻ > HSO₄⁼ > NO₃⁻ > ClO₄⁻). The much stronger binding of H₂PO₄⁻ by the bis-thiourea is rationalized by the stronger H-bond donor strength of the thiourea groups and the binding selectivity is explained in terms of the complex geometry and the basicity of the guest anions. The lack of self-association and the changes in the UV spectrum upon complexation make bis-thiourea hosts a promising new class of neutral receptors for dihydrogen phosphate.
 IT 36966-14-0P
 (anion recognition by urea and thiourea groups in simple neutral
 receptors for dihydrogen phosphate)
 RN 36966-14-0 HCPLUS
 CN Urea, N,N'-(1,3-phenylenebis(methylene))bis[N'-butyl- (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)



CC 22-12 (Physical Organic Chemistry)

IT 36966-14-0P 37042-60-7P

(anion recognition by urea and thiourea groups in simple neutral receptors for dihydrogen phosphate)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 131 THERE ARE 131 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (131 CITINGS)

L53 ANSWER 14 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:650439 HCPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:171481
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:30613a, 30616a

TITLE: Polyamides containing amides with good
mold release property
INVENTOR(S): Karasawa, Hiroo; Umetsu, Hideyuki; Iwamoto,
Masaaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07082475	A	19950328	JP 1993-225628 [-->	19930910
JP 3407349	B2	20030519	JP 1993-225628 [-->	19930910
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				

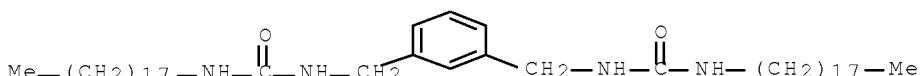
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:171481

ED Entered STN: 01 Jul 1995

AB The compns. having improved mech. properties contain 100 parts polyamides and 0.005-10 parts R₁CONH(R₃NHCOR₄CONH)_nR₃NHCOR₂ (R₁, R₂ = C₅-35 hydrocarbyl substituted by \geq 1 OH group; R₃, R₄ = C₁-12 hydrocarbylene; n = 0-5). Thus, 100 parts nylon 6 and 0.01 part C₆H₁₃CH(OH)C₁₀H₂₀CONH(CH₂)₂NHCOC₁₀H₂₀CH(OH)C₆H₁₃ were dry-blended and injection-molded to give moldings with good mold release property.

IT 104241-95-4
(additives; polyamides containing amides with good mold release property and mech. properties)

RN 104241-95-4 HCAPLUS
CN Urea, N,N'-(1,3-phenylenebis(methylene))bis[N'-octadecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08L077-00
ICS C08K003-26; C08K003-34; C08K005-10; C08K005-20
CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
ST polyamide amide mold release agent; nylon molding
release agent
IT Kaolin, uses
Mica-group minerals, uses
(additives; polyamides containing amides with good mold
release property and mech. properties)
IT Parting materials
(polyamides containing amides with good mold release property
and mech. properties)
IT Amides, uses
(polyamides containing amides with good mold release property
and mech. properties)
IT Polyamides, uses

(polyamides containing amides with good mold release property and mech. properties)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 637-12-7 6865-35-6 14807-96-6,
Talc, uses 60768-10-7 65792-46-3 74388-22-0
104241-95-4
(additives; polyamides containing amides with good mold release property and mech. properties)

IT 123-26-2 55349-01-4 128554-52-9 167308-45-4 167308-46-5
(polyamides containing amides with good mold release property and mech. properties)

IT 9008-66-6, Nylon 610 9011-52-3, Hexamethylenediamine-sebacic acid copolymer 25038-54-4, Nylon 6, uses 25776-72-1, Nylon 6T66 32131-17-2, Nylon 66, uses
(polyamides containing amides with good mold release property and mech. properties)

L53 ANSWER 15 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:480214 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:241421

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:44127a, 44130a

TITLE: Thermoplastic compositions with good moldability and resistance to heat and impact

INVENTOR(S): Nishihara, Hajime; Maeda, Katsuaki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asahi Chemical Ind, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 25 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06220332	A	19940809	JP 1993-13227 <--	19930129
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-13227 <--	19930129

ED Entered STN: 12 Apr 1995

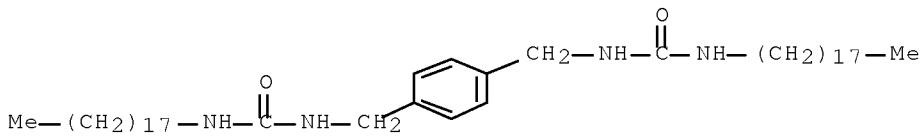
AB The title compns. comprise (A) thermoplastic resins, (B) compds. containing hydroxyaryl phosphate ester groups, and (C) higher fatty acids or their esters and amides, higher aliphatic alcs., metal soaps and aliphatic hydrocarbons as processing aids provided that the absolute differences ΔS_1 , ΔS_2 and ΔS_3 in solubility parameters (SP values; [cal/cm³]^{0.5}) of A and B, B and C and C and A are $1.0 \leq \Delta S_1 \leq 2.0$, $0 \leq \Delta S_2 \leq 2.5$, and $0.5 \leq \Delta S_3 \leq 4.5$, resp. A molding composition comprised (A) 100 parts a 71:29 mixture of high-impact polystyrene and a polyoxyphenylene-polystyrene 70/30 blend, (B) 12 parts a 54.2/18.3/27.5 mixture of di-Ph resorcinyl phosphate (I), Ph₃PO₄ (II) and Z(OPO₃Ph)₂ (Z = 1,3-phenylene) (III), and (C) 2.4 parts ethylenebis(12-hydroxy)stearamide (IV) where the SP values of A component, I, II, III, and IV were 10.0, 11.8, 10.7, 10.8 and 10.9, resp.

IT 65792-44-1, Hackreen SX

(thermoplastic compns. with good moldability and resistance to heat and impact)

RN 65792-44-1 HCAPLUS

CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-[[4-
[[[(octadecylamino)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]methyl]- (CA INDEX
NAME)



IC ICM C08L101-00
 ICS C08K005-01; C08K005-05; C08K005-09; C08K005-10; C08K005-20;
 C08K005-521

CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

ST polyoxyphenylene polystyrene blend moldability; impact
 resistance thermoplastic blend molding; heat resistance
 thermoplastic blend molding; phosphate ester stabilizer
 thermoplastic molding compn; ethylenebishydroxystearamide
 processing aid thermoplastic molding; metal soap processing
 aid molding; alc higher processing aid molding;
 aliph fatty acid processing aid

IT Alcohols, uses
 Amides, uses
 Esters, uses
 Fatty acids, uses
 Paraffin oils
 Soaps
 (thermoplastic compns. with good moldability and
 resistance to heat and impact)

IT Plastics, molded
 Polyoxyphenylenes
 (thermoplastic compns. with good moldability and
 resistance to heat and impact)

IT 16099-54-0, p-Phenylenebisstearamide
 (Alflow AD-618; thermoplastic compns. with good moldability
 and resistance to heat and impact)

IT 109-23-9, Methylenebisstearamide
 (Bisamid LA; thermoplastic compns. with good moldability
 and resistance to heat and impact)

IT 22214-23-9
 (Hackreen SH; thermoplastic compns. with good moldability
 and resistance to heat and impact)

IT 162293-96-1, Diphenylmethanebisstearylurea
 (Hackreen SM; thermoplastic compns. with good moldability
 and resistance to heat and impact)

IT 91835-71-1
 (Hackreen ST; thermoplastic compns. with good moldability
 and resistance to heat and impact)

IT 9016-45-9, Polyethylene glycol monononylphenyl ether
 (Nonion NS-270; thermoplastic compns. with good moldability
 and resistance to heat and impact)

IT 17832-30-3, Ethylenebiscaprylamide
 (Slipacks C; thermoplastic compns. with good moldability
 and resistance to heat and impact)

IT 25151-31-9, N,N'-Distearyl adipamide
 (Slipacks ZSA; thermoplastic compns. with good moldability
 and resistance to heat and impact)

IT 149696-77-5
 (Unister 176K; thermoplastic compns. with good moldability
 and resistance to heat and impact)

IT 17671-27-1, Behenyl behenate
(Unister M-2222SL; thermoplastic compns. with good
moldability and resistance to heat and impact)

IT 57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid, uses 69-65-8, Mannitol 80-05-7, uses
80-05-7D, esters with methylphenols and phosphoric acid, oligomers
108-46-3D, 1,3-Benzene diol, phosphate esters, oligomers 108-95-2D,
Phenol, phosphate esters, oligomers 110-31-6, Alflow AD 281
115-83-3, Unister H-476 115-86-6, Triphenyl phosphate 123-26-2D,
Slipacks H, esters with bisphenol A and phosphoric acid, oligomers
1319-77-3D, Cresol, esters with bisphenol A and phosphoric acid,
oligomers 7003-56-7, Slipacks L 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid,
esters with phenols and resorcinol, oligomers 9005-08-7, Nissan
Nonion DS-60HN 32492-61-8, Uniol DA-350F 51018-99-6D, Novacid P,
esters with bisphenol A and phosphoric acid, oligomers 57583-54-7,
Resorcinol bis(diphenyl phosphate) 65792-44-1, Hackreen SX
93981-32-9, CR741C 105937-68-6 125437-37-8 130293-42-4, Unigly
GS-106
(thermoplastic compns. with good moldability and
resistance to heat and impact)

IT 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-56-9, Stylac
120B 24938-67-8, 2,6-Xylenol polymer, sru 25134-01-4, 2,6-Xylenol
polymer 143289-85-4, Butadiene- α -methylstyrene dimer-styrene
graft copolymer
(thermoplastic compns. with good moldability and
resistance to heat and impact)

L53 ANSWER 16 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:308884 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:239868

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:43849a, 43852a

TITLE: Insertion of Isocyanates, CO₂, and Ethylene Carbonate into the Zr-C and Zr-N Bonds of Imine Complexes. Construction of Chiral Centers Like Those in α -Amino Acids

AUTHOR(S): Gately, Daniel A.; Norton, Jack R.; Goodson, Patricia A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523, USA

SOURCE: University, Fort Collins, CO, 80523, USA
Journal of the American Chemical Society (1985), 117(3), 986-96

1993), 117(3), 986-986.
CODEN: JAGSAT ISSN: 0002-7863

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
Coden: JACCAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

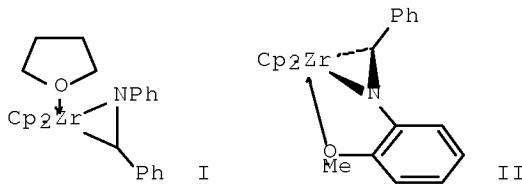
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

DOCUMENT TYPE:
LANGUAGE

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 1995

G1



AB In some cases zirconocene-imine complexes insert CO₂; more generally they insert isocyanates and cyclic carbonates. Isocyanates can insert into either the Zr-C or the Zr-N bond; protonolysis of the zirconacycle resulting from Zr-C insertion gives an amide, whereas protonolysis of the zirconacycle resulting from Zr-N insertion gives a urea. Steric hindrance on the imine nitrogen or the isocyanate discourages insertion into the Zr-N bond and gives clean Zr-C insertion. The mol. structure of an N-Ph imine complex I has been determined by single-crystal x-ray diffraction. A coordination THF in I exchanges with free THF by a dissociative mechanism. Coordination of isocyanates to the Zr of I has not been observed before their insertion. The isocyanate insertion reactions of imine complexes such as, e.g. I, are irreversible. A chelating o-methoxy substituent on the N-Ph of an imine complex II also prevents insertion into the Zr-N bond and gives clean Zr-C insertion. The treatment of II with ethylene carbonate gives a spirocyclic complex; methanolysis of which in benzene gives the Me ester of phenylglycine. A crossover experiment suggests that the free β -hydroxyethyl ester is an intermediate in the benzene methanolysis of spirocyclic complex.

IT 71819-34-6P

(preparation of)

RN 71819-34-6 HCAPLUS

CN Urea, N-(1-methylethyl)-N'-(phenylmethyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 29-10 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)
Section cross-reference(s): 22, 25, 75

ST insertion isocyanate zirconium carbon nitrogen bond; ethylene carbonate insertion zirconium carbon nitrogen; amino acid chiral center contg; crystal mol structure zirconocene imine heterocycle

IT Crystal structure

Molecular structure

(of zirconocene imine heterocyclic complex)

IT 1467-21-6P 6648-19-7P 6648-21-1P 64464-76-2P

71819-34-6P 112162-59-1P 131699-28-0P 161944-55-4P

161944-56-5P 161944-57-6P 161944-58-7P 161944-59-8P

161944-60-1P 161944-61-2P 161944-62-3P 161944-63-4P

161944-64-5P 161944-65-6P 161944-66-7P 161944-67-8P

161944-68-9P 161944-69-0P 161944-71-4P 161944-73-6P

161944-74-7P 161944-75-8P 161944-76-9P 161944-77-0P

161944-78-1P 162194-83-4P 162194-84-5P 162194-85-6P

162231-13-2P

(preparation of)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (32 CITINGS)

L53 ANSWER 17 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:535559 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:135559

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 121:24521a,24524a

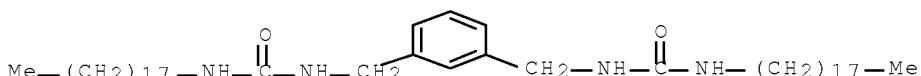
TITLE: Polyamide compositions containing bisureas for moldings

INVENTOR(S): Nishimura, Tooru; Karasawa, Hiroo; Iwamoto,

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Masaaki
 Toray Industries, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05320501	A	19931203	JP 1992-124854 -->	19920518
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1992-124854 -->	19920518

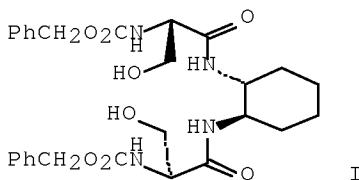
ED Entered STN: 17 Sep 1994
 AB Polyamides containing 0.001-10% bisurea R2NHCONHR1NHCONHR3 (R1 = divalent hydrocarbyl; R2-3 = C9-40 aliphatic hydrocarbyl) and 0.005-5% Ba stearate (I) have good melt flow and mold release properties and give moldings with good appearance, stiffness, and strength. Nylon 6 containing 0.3% [Me(CH₂)₁₇NHCONH-p-C₆H₄]₂CH₂ and 0.4% I gave injection moldings showing tensile strength 920 kg/cm², elongation 200%, flexural modulus 31,000 kg/cm², and good dimensional stability.
 IT 104241-95-4
 (polyamides containing, for injection molding with short cycle time)
 RN 104241-95-4 HCPLUS
 CN Urea, N,N''-[1,3-phenylenebis(methylene)]bis[N'-octadecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08L077-00
 ICS C08K005-09; C08K005-21
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38
 ST polyamide urea deriv injection molding; mold
 release polyamide urea deriv; bisurea compd polyamide injection
 molding; barium stearate polyamide injection molding
 ; soap barium polyamide injection molding; polycaprolactam
 urea deriv injection molding
 IT Polyamides, uses
 (injection molding of, containing urea derivative and barium
 stearate, with short cycle time)
 IT Soaps
 (barium, polyamides containing, for injection molding with
 short cycle time)
 IT Molding apparatus for plastics and rubbers
 (injection, release agents for, for polyamides)
 IT 25038-54-4, Nylon 6, uses 32131-17-2, Nylon 66, uses
 (injection molding of, containing urea derivative and barium
 stearate, with short cycle time)
 IT 6865-35-6, Barium stearate 22214-23-9 43136-14-7 103522-96-9
 104241-95-4 157189-33-8

(polyamides containing, for injection molding with short cycle time)

L53 ANSWER 18 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:164869 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:164869
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:29119a,29122a
 TITLE: Synthetic analogs of the ristocetin binding site: neutral, multidentate receptors for carboxylate recognition
 AUTHOR(S): Albert, Jeffrey S.; Hamilton, Andrew D.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 15260, USA
 SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1993), 34(46), 7363-6
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 ED Entered STN: 02 Apr 1994
 GI

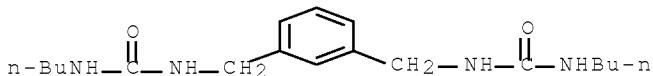


AB A new family of receptors for carboxylates has been developed based on the multidentate recognition strategy of ristocetin. Particularly strong binding is seen with receptors that employ hydroxyl binding sites. Thus, L-serine-containing multidentate receptor I has a binding constant $K_a = 2.7 + 105$ with Bu4NOAc in CD3CN.

IT 36966-14-0P (preparation and binding with tetrabutylammonium acetate, as synthetic ristocetin binding pocket analog)

RN 36966-14-0 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N,N'-(1,3-phenylenebis(methylene)]bis[N'-butyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 34-3 (Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins)
 Section cross-reference(s): 22

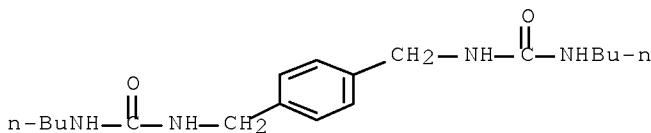
IT 22559-13-3P 36966-14-0P 153281-56-2P 153281-57-3P

153281-58-4P 153281-59-5P

(preparation and binding with tetrabutylammonium acetate, as synthetic ristocetin binding pocket analog)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (26 CITINGS)

L53 ANSWER 19 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:80425 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:80425
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 118:14133a,14136a
 TITLE: Molecular recognition: hydrogen-bonding receptors that function in highly competitive solvents
 AUTHOR(S): Fan, Erkang; Van Arman, Scott A.; Kincaid, Scott; Hamilton, Andrew D.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Mater. Res. Cent., Univ. Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, 15260, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1993), 115(1), 369-70
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 ED Entered STN: 02 Mar 1993
 AB Simple synthetic receptors have been developed that function via directed hydrogen bonding interactions in highly competitive solvents. For example, a mol. containing two urea sites separated by a p-xylylene spacer binds to glutarate derivs. in DMSO via four hydrogen bonds and with an association constant of $6.4 \pm 0.4 + 102$ M-1. Strong binding of this type in polar solvents may be due to a number of factors including favorable secondary hydrogen bonding interactions between the carboxylate and urea, the use of charged H-bond acceptors, an inefficient solvation of the closely spaced H-bond donor sites in the urea, and an entropically favorable release of solvent and/or counterion mols. on complex formation. An enhancement of these factors can be achieved in a receptor containing two alkylguanidinium groups in place of the ureas. This binds very strongly to glutarate even in aqueous DMSO. The association constant was $>5 + 104$ M-1 in neat DMSO, $8.5 \pm 1.5 + 103$ M-1 in 12% aqueous DMSO and $4.8 \pm 2.5 + 102$ M-1 in 25% aqueous DMSO.
 IT 145509-78-0 (hydrogen bonding of, with glutarate)
 RN 145509-78-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Urea, N,N'-(1,4-phenylenebis(methylene))bis[N'-butyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 22-13 (Physical Organic Chemistry)
 Section cross-reference(s): 1
 IT 145509-78-0 145509-79-1 145703-30-6
 (hydrogen bonding of, with glutarate)
 OS.CITING REF COUNT: 294 THERE ARE 294 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (300 CITINGS)

L53 ANSWER 20 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:73874 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:73874
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 114:12397a,12400a

TITLE: Composition for plastic magnet
 INVENTOR(S): Yokokita, Masahiko; Kitagawa, Takeshi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ube Nitto Kasei Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02211604	A	19900822	JP 1989-33079 <--	19890213
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1989-33079 <--	19890213

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 114:73874

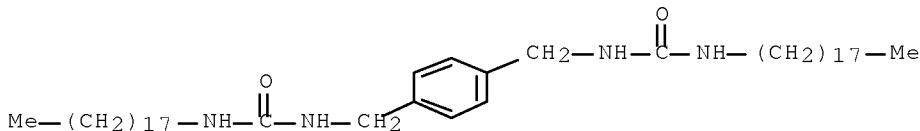
ED Entered STN: 23 Feb 1991

AB In a plastic-magnet composition containing Nylon, a magnetic powder, and a lubricating agent, the lubricating agent comprises $(RNHCONH)_2X$ ($R = C_{12-18}$ alkyl; $X = \text{divalent organic group}$). Specifically, the magnetic powder may comprise a Nd-Fe-B alloy.

IT 65792-44-1, Hakurin SX
(lubricating agent, in manufacturing of plastic magnets)

RN 65792-44-1 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-[4-
[[[(octadecylamino)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]methyl]- (CA INDEX
NAME)



IC ICM H01F001-02
 CC 77-4 (Magnetic Phenomena)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 55, 56
 IT 43136-14-7, Hakurin SM 65792-44-1, Hakurin SX
 103522-96-9, Hakurin LM
 (lubricating agent, in manufacturing of plastic magnets)

L53 ANSWER 21 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:596557 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:196557
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 111:32673a, 32676a
 TITLE: Vulcanization of halogenated rubbers by
 trithiocyanuric acid and ureas
 INVENTOR(S): Chang, Eugene Yue Chieh; Megna, Ignazio Salvatore;
 Cody, Robert Dennis
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Co., USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 309730	A1	19890405	EP 1988-113701 <--	19880823
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE FI 8804423	A	19890329	FI 1988-4423 <--	19880927
AU 8822863	A	19890406	AU 1988-22863 <--	19880927
AU 613091 BR 8804977	B2	19910725	BR 1988-4977 <--	19880927
JP 01132644	A	19890525	JP 1988-239871 <--	19880927
ZA 8807236	A	19890530	ZA 1988-7236 <--	19880927
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1987-101630 <--	A 19870928

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 111:196557

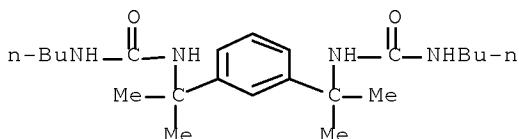
ED Entered STN: 25 Nov 1989

AB Vulcanizing halogenated rubbers by trithiocyanuric acid (I) and latent accelerators (mono- or polyureas) gives good storage stability and scorch resistance. Compounded Et acrylate-vinyl chloroacetate rubber containing 1 phr I and 3 phr polyurea from m-C₆H₄[C(Me)₂NCO]₂ and ethylenediamine was vulcanized at 380° F for 6 min had cure time (t₉₀) 6 min, scorch time 1.1 min, and cure rate index 15.51; vs. 3.4, 1, and 33, resp., with Zn dibutyldithiocarbamate instead of the polyurea.

IT 123548-79-8
(vulcanization accelerators, for halogen-containing rubbers)

RN 123548-79-8 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N,N'-(1,3-phenylenebis(1-methylethyldene))bis[N'-butyl- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08K005-21
ICS C08K005-37; C08L057-08; C08L033-08
CC 39-10 (Synthetic Elastomers and Natural Rubber)
IT 84712-81-2 123504-01-8 123504-10-9 123504-49-4 123548-77-6
123548-78-7 123548-79-8
(vulcanization accelerators, for halogen-containing rubbers)

L53 ANSWER 22 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:211700 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:211700

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 110:35127a,35130a

TITLE: Preparation of carbodiimides by a phase-transfer catalytic method

AUTHOR(S): Jaszay, Zsuzsa M.; Petnehazy, Imre; Toke, Laszlo; Szajani, Bela

CORPORATE SOURCE: Szerv. Kem. Technol. Tansz., Budapesti Muszaki Egyet., Budapest, 1521, Hung.
 SOURCE: Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat (1988), 94(6-7), 246-9
 CODEN: MGKFA3; ISSN: 0025-0155
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Hungarian
 ED Entered STN: 10 Jun 1989
 AB A new method is described for the preparation of carbodiimides by dehydration of ureas with aromatic sulfonic acid chloride under solid-liquid phase-transfer catalytic conditions using solid K₂CO₃ as base and a lipophile quaternary ammonium salt as catalyst. The method is generally applicable for the synthesis of disubstituted carbodiimides, but especially useful for unsym. substituted carbodiimides. Most of the carbodiimides prepared have been identified in the form of the more stable, crystalline quaternary salt.
 IT 14117-22-7, N-Benzyl-N'-butylurea
 (dehydration of, with arenesulfonyl chloride under phase-transfer catalytic conditions)
 RN 14117-22-7 HCAPLUS
 CN Urea, N-butyl-N'-(phenylmethyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 21-2 (General Organic Chemistry)
 IT 2387-23-7, N,N'-Dicyclohexylurea 5336-24-3, N,N'-Di-tert-butylurea
 14117-22-7, N-Benzyl-N'-butylurea 25855-24-7,
 N-Benzyl-N'-cyclohexylurea 32022-55-2 52338-88-2 76866-74-5
 111681-31-3 111681-32-4 111681-33-5 111681-34-6 111681-36-8
 111681-37-9 120679-86-9
 (dehydration of, with arenesulfonyl chloride under phase-transfer catalytic conditions)

L53 ANSWER 23 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:5307 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:5307
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 108:1010h,1011a
 TITLE: Preparation of carbodiimides using phase-transfer catalysis
 AUTHOR(S): Jaszay, Zsuzsa M.; Petnehazy, Imre; Toke, Laszlo;
 Szajani, Bela
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Tech. Univ. Budapest, Budapest, H-1521, Hung.
 SOURCE: Synthesis (1987), (5), 520-3
 CODEN: SYNTBF; ISSN: 0039-7881
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 108:5307
 ED Entered STN: 09 Jan 1988
 AB RN:C:NR1 (R = cyclohexyl, Ph, Bu, Me, Me₃C; R1 = aminoalkyl, PhCH₂, cyclohexyl, Me₃C) were prepared by dehydration of ureas with arenesulfonyl chlorides under solid-liquid phase-transfer conditions with solid K₂CO₃ as base and PhCH₂N⁺Et₃Cl⁻ as catalyst. The method was especially useful for the synthesis of unsym. substituted carbodiimides. The basic carbodiimides were converted into more stable, cryst. quaternary salts.
 IT 14117-22-7
 (dehydration of, by arylsulfonyl chloride)

RN 14117-22-7 HCAPLUS
 CN Urea, N-butyl-N'-(phenylmethyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)

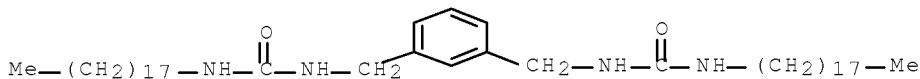


CC 21-2 (General Organic Chemistry)
 IT 2387-23-7 5336-24-3 14117-22-7 25855-24-7 32022-55-2
 52338-88-2 76866-74-5 111681-31-3 111681-32-4 111681-33-5
 111681-34-6 111681-35-7 111681-36-8 111681-37-9
 (dehydration of, by arylsulfonyl chloride)
 OS.CITING REF COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS
 RECORD (7 CITINGS)

L53 ANSWER 24 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:544976 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:144976
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:23191a,23194a
 TITLE: Thermal recording material
 INVENTOR(S): Inaba, Norihiko; Yuyama, Yukihiro; Yamamoto, Koji;
 Kato, Noritomo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62051480	A	19870306	JP 1985-192186 <--	19850830
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1985-192186 <--	19850830

ED Entered STN: 17 Oct 1987
 AB A heat-sensitive coloring layer for the title material contains a leuco dye, a color developer, and ≥ 1 RNHCONHZNHCONHR1 (I; R, R1 = C10-30 hydrocarbyl). The material shows improved heat sensitivity and produces high-d. images having excellent resistance to plasticizers and fingerprints. Thus, an aqueous dispersion containing 6'-(N-methyl-N-cyclohexylamino)-3'-methyl-2'-phenylaminofluoran, 4,4'-isopropylidenebisphenol, I (R, R1 = C18H37; Z = 1,3-CH₂C₆H₄CH₂), CaCO₃, hydroxyethyl cellulose, and Me cellulose was coated on a paper sheet to 5.0 g/m². The obtained recording material produced images with high d., which showed no appreciable bleaching after storage for 24 h at 40° and 90% relative humidity or in contact with fingers.
 IT 104241-95-4
 (thermal recording material containing, for improved plasticizer and fingerprint resistance)
 RN 104241-95-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Urea, N,N'-(1,3-phenylenebis(methylene))bis[N'-octadecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B41M005-18

CC 74-12 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 43136-14-7 104241-95-4

(thermal recording material containing, for improved plasticizer and fingerprint resistance)

L53 ANSWER 25 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:468282 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:68282

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:11133a,11136a

TITLE: Heat-sensitive recording materials

INVENTOR(S): Yaguchi, Hiroshi; Sakamoto, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61287788	A	19861218	JP 1985-131071	19850617
<--				
JP 1985-131071				19850617
<--				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: ED Entered STN: 21 Aug 1987

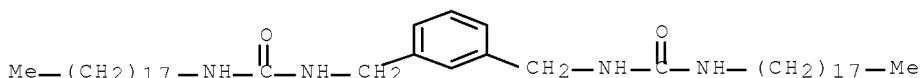
AB The title materials contain overcoat layers containing RNHCONHR1 and/or R2NHCONHZNHCONHR3 (R-R3 = C10-30 alkyl; Z = hydrocarbylene). The materials show good head-matching property and little deterioration in thermal sensitivity. Thus, a recording material was prepared by using 3'-(N-methyl-N-cyclohexyl)amino-6'-methyl-7'-anilinofluoran, 1,7-di(4-hydroxyphenylthio)-3,5-dioxaheptane, and N,N'-distearylurea. The material was used for printing at 0.45 W/dot and 1.2 ms to show high color d., little sticking, and little scumming.

IT 104241-95-4

(thermal printing material with overcoat layer from)

RN 104241-95-4 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N,N'-(1,3-phenylenebis(methylene)]bis[N'-octadecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM B41M005-18

CC 74-12 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other

Reprographic Processes)
 IT 4051-66-5, N,N'-Distearylurea 104241-95-4 109661-36-1
 (thermal printing material with overcoat layer from)

L53 ANSWER 26 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:55058 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:55058
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 98:8491a,8494a
 TITLE: Poly(tetramethylene terephthalate) compositions
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57100157	A	19820622	JP 1980-177710 <--	19801216
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1980-177710 <--	19801216

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

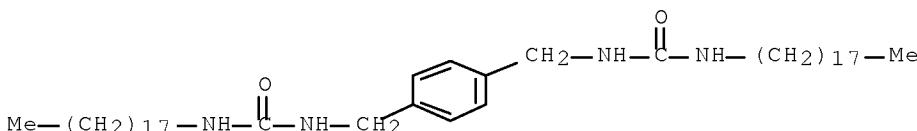
AB Fire-resistant poly(tetramethylene terephthalate) (I) compns. with good mech. properties. contain 1-10 phr NH4 polyphosphate and 0.01-1 phr RNHCONHZNHCONHR1 (Z = an aromatic hydrocarbn residue; R, R1 = a C8-32 aliphatic hydrocarbon group). Thus, an injection-molded specimen prepared from a composition containing I 100, NH4 polyphosphate 3.5, and 1,4-bis(3-octadecylaminomethyl)benzene (II) [65792-44-1] 0.3 part had fire resistance rating (UL 94) V-2, tensile strength 560 kg/cm2, elongation 30%, Izod impact strength 3.4 kg-cm/cm, and NH4 polyphosphate lumping (counted for 0.5-1 mm-diameter particles) none, compared with V-2, 560 kg/cm2, 10%, 2.8 kg-cm/cm, and 1.3/10 cm2, resp., for a control prepared from a composition not containing II.

IT 65792-44-1

(dispersants, for ammonium polyphosphate fireproofing agents, in polyesters)

RN 65792-44-1 HCAPLUS

CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-(4-[([octadecylamino)carbonyl]amino)methyl]phenyl)methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC C08L067-02; C08K005-20; C08K005-51

CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

IT 65792-44-1

(dispersants, for ammonium polyphosphate fireproofing agents, in polyesters)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:463307 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:63307
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 95:10701a,10704a
 TITLE: Polyamide resin composition
 INVENTOR(S): Ohmura, Zasuhiro; Maruyama, Seiichiro; Kawasaki, Hiroyuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd. , Japan
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 29566	A1	19810603	EP 1980-107120	19801117 <--
EP 29566 R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT	B1	19840418		
JP 56074145	A	19810619	JP 1979-151077	19791121 <--
JP 63002983	B	19880121		
US 4339555	A	19820713	US 1980-200579	19801024 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1979-151077	A 19791121 <--

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

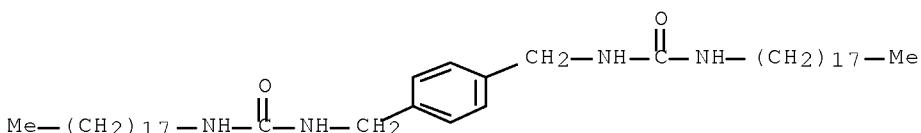
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

AB A composition having good impact resistance and ~~mold~~ release properties comprises a polyamide containing urea derivative RNHCONHR1NHCONHR2 (R1 = a divalent aromatic hydrocarbon group; R1, R2 = C8-32 alkyl) and a graft copolymer of an ethylene- α -olefin copolymer and an unsatd. carboxylic acid. Thus, 80 parts nylon 6 [25038-54-4] and 20 parts 1-butene-ethylene-maleic anhydride graft copolymer [63625-36-5] were melt blended at 250° at 30 mm in an extruder and pelletized. To 100 parts of the pellets was added 0.15 part 1,4-bis(3-octadecylureidomethyl)benzene (I) [65792-44-1]. When the composition was injection ~~molded~~, 30 shots were made before release failure compared with 4 shots for the composition containing no I; impact resistance was 57 kg-cm/cm compared with 40 kg-cm/cm for the composition containing no I.

IT 65792-44-1

(polyamide-ethylene copolymer compns. containing, impact-resistant and ~~mold~~ releasing)

RN 65792-44-1 HCAPLUS

CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-[[4-
[(octadecylamino)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]methyl]- (CA INDEX
NAME)

IC C08L077-00; C08L051-06; C08K005-21

CC 36-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 ST polyamide mold release impact; nylon polyolefin mold release; ureidobenzene nylon mold release; urea deriv mold release agent
 IT Kaolin, uses and miscellaneous
 (nucleating agent, for impact-resistant polyamide-ethylene copolymer moldings)
 IT 32131-17-2, uses and miscellaneous
 (ethylene copolymer blend, containing urea derivative, impact-resistant and mold-releasable)
 IT 65792-44-1
 (polyamide-ethylene copolymer compns. containing, impact-resistant and mold releasing)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)

L53 ANSWER 28 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:140664 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:140664
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 94:23047a,23050a
 TITLE: Aromatic polyester-polycarbonate resin compositions
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 55131047	A	19801011	JP 1979-39544 <--	19790402
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1979-39544 <--	A 19790402

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
 AB An aromatic polyester-polycarbonate (I) which has intrinsic viscosity (CH_2Cl_2 , 20°) 0.3-1.5, Tg 160-90°, and CO₂H end groups ≤ 10 $\mu\text{equiv/g}$ resin comprises p-HOC₆H₄ZC₆H₄OH-p (Z = divalent group, rings may be substituted) residues, terephthalic acid residues, and carbonate linkages at molar ratios of 1:0.33-0.75:0.67-0.25 and contains 0.01-5 parts (per 100 parts I) urea compound RNHCONHZ1NHCONHR1 (Z1 = aromatic hydrocarbon residue; R, R1 = C₈-32 aliphatic hydrocarbon residue). Thus, a 3% CH₂Cl₂ solution of terephthaloyl chloride, a 13% aqueous solution of bisphenol A Na salt (II), and 2% aqueous Et₃N were passed through a tubular glass reactor with COCl₂ introduced at the midpoint to give a chloroformate-terminated oligomer. A CH₂Cl₂ solution of the oligomer, II, 25% NaOH solution, 2% Et₃N solution, and p-tert-butylphenol were stirred at room temperature for 2h. The product (III) [74575-75-0] had intrinsic viscosity 0.49 and bisphenol A residue-terephthalic acid residue-carbonate linkage molar ratio 1:0.48:0.52. To 100 parts III 0.1 part 1,4-bis[(3-octadecylureido)methyl]benzene (IV) [65792-44-1] was added, and the mixture was pelletized and injection molded at 340° (mold temperature 137°). The product showed mold releasability (number of shots until ejector marks are apparent) 30 shots, injection pressure 920 kg/cm², tensile and flexural strength (ASTM D 638-68 and 790, resp.) 710 and 870 kg/cm², Izod impact strength (ASTM D 256) 42 kg-cm/cm, and deformation temperature 160°. III without IV showed lower mold releasability (7 shots) and required higher pressure for molding (1050 kg/cm²).

IT 65792-44-1

JP 55021062	B	19800606		
US 4298518	A	19811103	US 1977-827256	19770824
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		JP 1976-106530	A	19760906
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		JP 1977-18974	A	19770223
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		JP 1977-40167	A	19770408
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ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT

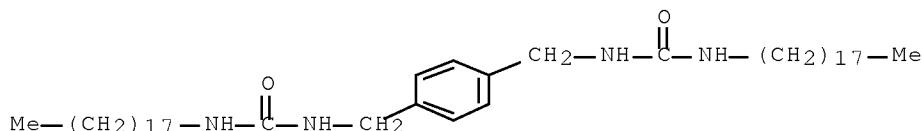
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

AB 1,4-Bis(3-octadecylureidomethyl)benzene (I) [65792-44-1] was used as a release agent for nylon 6 [25038-54-4] containing cyanuric acid melamine salt (II) [16133-31-6], cyanuric acid [108-80-5], or melamine [108-78-1] as a fireproofing agent.

IT 65792-44-1

(release agents, for polyamides containing fireproofing agents)

RN 65792-44-1 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-[4-
[[(octadecylamino)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]- (CA INDEX
NAME)

IC C08L077-00

CC 36-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

IT 65792-44-1

(release agents, for polyamides containing fireproofing agents)

L53 ANSWER 30 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:72921 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:72921

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 90:11553a,11556a

TITLE: Polyamide chips for injection molding

INVENTOR(S): Omura, Yasuhiro; Miyoshi, Katsunori; Koga, Tokumichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 53126056	A	19781102	JP 1977-41086	19770411
JP 55021063	B	19800606		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1977-41086	A 19770411
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ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

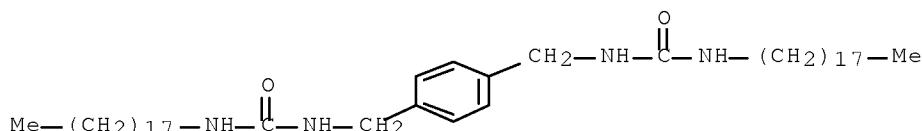
AB Polyamide chips are treated with 0.005-1 weight% tackifiers such as polyalkylene glycol esters and 0.005-5 weight % bisureido compds. to improve the injection moldability of the chips. Thus, 100 parts nylon 6 [25038-54-4] chips and 0.03 part Nonion L 4 [9004-81-3] were stirred, treated with 0.1 part 1,4-bis(3-octadecylureidomethyl)benzene (I) [65792-44-1], and stirred further. When the above chips were injection molded at 250°, the average plasticization time was 11.0 s, and the number of shots before release problems started (injection time 6 s, cooling time at mold temperature 80° 3 s) 80-90, compared with 10.6 and 15-20 for similar chips treated with Ca stearate in place of I.

IT 65792-44-1

(release agents, containing polyethylene glycol esters, in injection molding of nylon 6)

RN 65792-44-1 HCAPLUS

CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-[[4-
[[(octadecylamino)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenyl]methyl- (CA INDEX
NAME)



IC C08L077-00

CC 36-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

ST polyamide injection molding; nylon injection molding
; release agent bisurea nylon molding; polyethylene glycol
ester tackifier

IT Paraffin oils

Siloxanes and Silicones, uses and miscellaneous

(release agents, containing bis(octadecylureidomethyl)benzene, in
injection molding of nylon 6)

IT Molding of plastics and rubbers

(injection, of nylon 6, release agents for)

IT 25038-54-4, uses and miscellaneous

(injection molding of, release agents for)

IT 9004-81-3 9005-08-7 9005-64-5

(release agents, containing bis(octadecylureidomethyl)benzene, in
injection molding of nylon 6)

IT 65792-44-1

(release agents, containing polyethylene glycol esters, in injection
molding of nylon 6)

L53 ANSWER 31 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:171165 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:171165

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 88:26990h,26991a

TITLE: Polyamide resin composition

INVENTOR(S): Ohmura, Yasuhiro; Murakami, Yukinobu; Hidaka, Ryoji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 23 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2740092	A1	19780316	DE 1977-2740092	19770906
DE 2740092	B2	19800508		<--
DE 2740092	C3	19871022		
JP 53031759	A	19780325	JP 1976-106530	19760906
JP 58025379	B	19830527		<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1976-106530	A 19760906
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ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

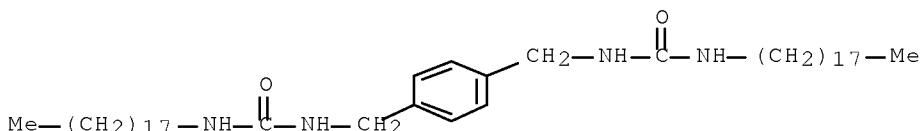
AB Melamine cyanurate (I) (i.e., reaction product of cyanuric acid and melamine) was mixed with nylon 6 [25038-54-4] to give a fireproofing agent which did not migrate from the polymer during molding or aging. In some cases, the nylon 6-I mixts. were mixed with CuCl, KI, and SnCl₂ for improved heat resistance, with an alkylenebisstearamide for improved dispersion of the I, or with a bisureido compound as a lubricant for improved molding. Thus, a mixture 94% nylon 6 and 6% I had good fire resistance (V-O in UL 94 test).

IT 65792-44-1

(lubricants, polyamides containing melamine cyanurate fireproofing agent and, for improved molding)

RN 65792-44-1 HCAPLUS

CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-(4-[[[(octadecylamino)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenyl)methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC C08L077-00

CC 36-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

IT 65792-44-1

(lubricants, polyamides containing melamine cyanurate fireproofing agent and, for improved molding)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L53 ANSWER 32 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:106248 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:106248

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 88:16677a,16680a

TITLE: Thermoplastic resin compositions

INVENTOR(S): Omura, Yasuhiro; Miyoshi, Masanori; Irie, Hiroyuki; Koga, Norimichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 52119654	A	19771007	JP 1976-36612	19760401
JP 53039458	B	19781021		<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1976-36612	A 19760401
			<--	

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

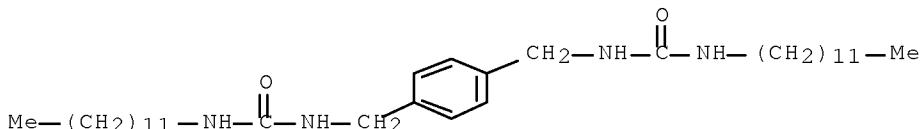
AB Molded plastics, with improved mold releasability, were prepared by blending a urea compound with a thermoplastic resin and molding the blend. Thus, a blend of poly(butylene terephthalate) (I) [24968-12-5] containing 0.05% (based on I) 1,4-bis[(3-octadecylureido)methyl]benzene [65792-44-1] was injection molded to give a product with good mold releasability, whereas mold releasability was poor for a product molded from I only.

IT 65792-45-2

(release agents, for molding of polyamides)

RN 65792-45-2 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N,N'-(1,4-phenylenebis(methylene))bis[N'-dodecyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

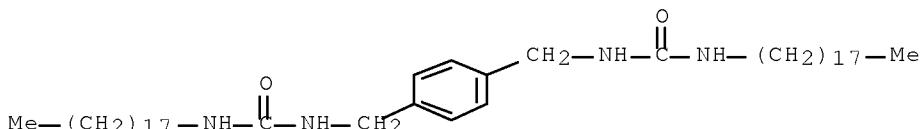


IT 65792-44-1

(release agents, for molding of polycarbonates or polyamides)

RN 65792-44-1 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N-octadecyl-N'-(4-[([[(octadecylamino)carbonyl]amino]methyl]phenyl)methyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



IC C08K005-21

CC 36-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

ST urea compd release agent; molded plastic releasability; polyester molded releasability; bisoctadecylureidomethylbenzene release agent

IT Polycarbonates

Polyesters, uses and miscellaneous
 (molding of, release agents for, urea derivs. as)

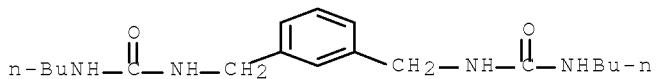
IT Molding of plastics and rubbers
 (of polycarbonates, polyesters or polyamides, release agents for, urea compds. as)
 IT 24936-68-3 24968-12-5 25038-54-4, uses and miscellaneous
 25971-63-5 26062-94-2
 (molding of, release agents for, urea derivs. as)
 IT 65792-45-2
 (release agents, for molding of polyamides)
 IT 65792-47-4
 (release agents, for molding of polycarbonates)
 IT 65792-44-1
 (release agents, for molding of polycarbonates or polyamides)
 IT 65792-43-0
 (release agents, for molding of polyesters)
 IT 65792-46-3
 (release agents, for molding of polyesters or polyamides)
 IT 65792-42-9
 (release agents, for molding of polyesters or polycarbonates)

L53 ANSWER 33 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

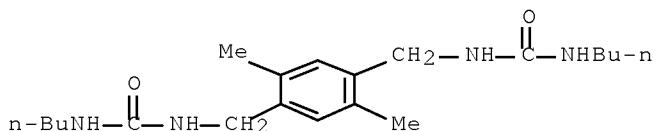
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:553270 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:153270
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 77:25203a,25206a
 TITLE: Stabilized polyolefin compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Ito, Seicho; Miyazawa, Yasuo; Tsurutani, Tetsuo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Showa Denko K. K.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JAXXAD
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 47017901	B4	19720524	JP 1969-25578	19690404 <--

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
 AB A polypropylene (I) [9003-07-0] composition having improved heat resistance contained a urea derivative, e.g., 1,1'-m-xylylenebis(3-butyldurea) (II) [36966-14-0], and dilauryl thiodipropionate (III) [123-28-4] or distearyl thiodipropionate [693-36-7]. For example, a 0.5 mm thick I sheet containing 0.1% II and 0.1% III had heat resistance (time to crack, 120.deg., air oven) 600 hr, compared with 20 hr for I alone, 23 hr for I containing 0.1% II, and 60 hr for I containing 0.1% III. The urea derivs. also used were 1,1'-p-xylylenebis(3-cyclohexylurea) [36966-15-1], a 1,1'-m-xylylenebis(3-benzylurea) [36966-16-2]-1,1'-p-xylylenebis(3-benzylurea) [36966-17-3] mixture, 1,1'-m-xylylenebis(3,3-dimethylurea) [16578-48-6]-1,1'-p-xylylenebis(3,3-dimethylurea) [36966-19-5] mixture, 1,1'-m-xylylenebis(3,3-dibenzylurea) [36966-20-8], and 1,1'-(2,5-dimethyl-p-xylylene)bis(3-butylurea) [36966-21-9].
 IT 36966-14-0 36966-21-9
 (heat stabilizers, containing thiodipropionates, for polypropylene)
 RN 36966-14-0 HCPLUS
 CN Urea, N,N'-(1,3-phenylenebis(methylene))bis[N'-butyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 36966-21-9 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N,N'-(2,5-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene)bis(methylene)bis[N'-butyl-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)]

IC C08FDK

CC 36-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

IT 16578-48-6 36966-14-0 36966-15-1 36966-16-2
36966-17-3 36966-19-5 36966-20-8 36966-21-9

(heat stabilizers, containing thioldipropionates, for polypropylene)

L53 ANSWER 34 OF 35 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1952:57171 HCPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 46:57171

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 46:9517e-i,9518a-h

TITLE: Synthesis of 1-mono- and 1,3-disubstituted
6-aminouracils. Diuretic activity

AUTHOR(S): Papesch, Viktor; Schroeder, Elmer F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago

SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1951), 16,
1879-90

CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 46:57171

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Some mono- and disubstituted uracils, RN.CO.NR'.CO.CH:CNH₂ (I), are prepared and evaluated as diuretics. I are prepared by 4 methods: (A) 360 g. CO(NHPr)₂, 233 g. NCCH₂CO₂H (II), and 720 cc. Ac₂O are heated 2 hrs. at 75-80°, the Ac₂O is distilled off in vacuo at 80°, and 200 cc. H₂O added and again distilled off, giving NHPrCONPrCOCH₂CN, which is added in 1.2 l. H₂O (cooled to 10°) with stirring to 175 cc. 70% NaOH, causing the temperature to rise to 60-70°; crystallization of the oil formed gives 65% I (R = R' = Pr), m. 136-8°. For the preparation of mono-substituted I, 116 g. BuNHCONH₂, 94 g. II, and 200 cc. Ac₂O are heated 2 hrs. at 75-80°, and the mixture is stirred with 500 cc. ether and cooled 2 hrs. in an ice bath, giving 122 g. BuNHCONHCOCH₂CN, which is treated in 300 cc. H₂O and 150 cc. EtOH at 85° with 75 cc. 10% aqueous NaOH, and the mixture kept 0.5 hr. at 85° with the addition of NaOH to keep it alkaline and then faintly acidified, giving 38% I (R = Bu, R' = H), m. 266-7°; (B) adding 312 g. HOCH₂CH₂NHCONH₂ and 339 g. NCCH₂CO₂Et (III) to 3.3 l. EtOH containing 115 g. Na and refluxing the mixture 18 hrs. with stirring give the Na salt, which, on acidification, yields 184 g. I (R =

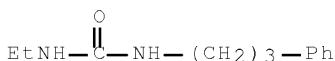
HOCH₂CH₂, R' = H), m. 261-2°; (C) 135 g. I (R = Me, R' = H) (IV) and 280 cc. 15% NaOH are refluxed 2 hrs. in 480 cc. 95% EtOH with 204 g. PrI, the EtOH and excess PrI distilled off on a steam bath, and the residue is diluted with 1.2 l. hot H₂O, giving 40 g. unchanged IV and 40 g. I (R = Me, R' = Pr), m. 165-7°; gradually treating 60 g. I (R = Bu, R' = H) in 135 cc. 10% NaOH and 30 cc. EtOH at 50° with 50 cc. Me₂SO₄ gives 50 g. I (R = Bu, R' = Me), m. 136-8°; (D) keeping 1 mol. NH₂Bu with 1 mol. III 24 hrs. at 20° gives BuNHCOCH₂CN (V), m. 71-2°, which (14 g.) is refluxed 24 hrs. with 12 g. EtNCO in 100 cc. PhMe, the solution cooled, 10 g. unchanged V filtered off, and the filtrate concentrated in vacuo, giving 1 g. I (R = Et, R' = Bu), m. 135-6°. RNHCONH₂ are prepared in 95% yield by addition of 1 mol. KCNO to 1 mol. RNH₂.H₂SO₄; CO(NHR)₂ are prepared in almost 100% yield by adding 2.2 mols. COCl₂ in 500 cc. C₆H₆ to 2 mols. RNH₂ and 2 mols. NaOH in 300 cc. H₂O and stirring the mixture 0.5 hr.; RNHCONHR' are obtained in almost 100% yield by adding 1 mol. of the appropriate RNCO in 3 vols. C₆H₆ to 1 mol. NH₂R' in C₆H₆. CH₂:CMeCH₂NHCONH₂ m. 117-19°; MeNHCONHPr m. 65-6°; MeNHCONHCHMe₂ m. 94-6°. The following EtNHCONHR are prepared: R = Pr, m. 79-80°; Me₂CH, m. 158-9°; C₆H₁₃, m. 57-8°; HOCH₂CH₂, m. 56-7°; HOCH₂CH₂CH₂, m. 35-7°; MeCH(OH)CH₂ is used as a sirup; cyclohexyl, m. 113-15°; PhCH₂CH₂CH₂, m. 47-9°. The following intermediate RNHCONR'COCH₂CN are isolated (R', R, m.p. in the order given): H, Pr, 169-70°; H, Me₂CH, 145-6°; H, Bu, 152-4°; H, CH₂:CHCH₂, 142-3°; H, CH₂:CMeCH₂, 143-5°; H, MeOCH₂CH₂CH₂, 130-3°; CH₂:CHCH₂, Et, 84-6°; Et, Me₂CH, 73-5°; Et, cyclohexyl, 110-12°. The I listed in the table are prepared When a mixture of isomers is obtained, R', R, Method, M. p., °C; H, H, A, B, 310-12; H, Me, A, B, 306-7; H, Et, A, B, 288-90; H, HOCH₂CH₂, B, 261-2; H, Pr, A, 273-5; H, CH₂:CHCH₂, A, 273-4; H, Bu, A, 266-7; H, Me₂CHCH₂, A, 271-3; H, PhCH₂, A, 285-6; H, MeOCH₂CH₂CH₂, A, 205-7; H, Me₂NCH₂CH₂, A, 260-1; H, CH₂:CMeCH₂, A, 266-8; Me, Me, A, 305-7; Me, Et, A, C, 232-3; Me, Pr, A, C, 165-7; Me, Me₂CH, A, 210-12; Me, Bu, C, 136-8; Me, MeCHCH₂, C, 173-5; Me CH₂:CHCH₂, C, 143-4; Me, CH₂:CMeCH₂, C, 145-6; Me, HOCH₂CH₂ B, C, 216-17; Et, Me, C, 208-9; Et, Et, A, 198-9; Et, Pr (VI), A, C, 169-70; Et, Me₂CH, A, 200-1; Et, CH₂:CHCH₂ (VII), A, C, 143-4; Et, CH₂:CMeCH₂, A, 157-9; Et, Bu, A, C, 146-7; Et, C₆H₁₃, A, 161-3; Et, HOCH₂CH₂, A, B, 180-1; Et, MeCH(OH)CH₂, A, 167-70; Et, HOCH₂CH₂CH₂, A, 170-4; Et, Cyclohexyl, A, 176-8; Et, PhCH₂CH₂CH₂, A, 141-3; Pr, Me, C, 160-1; Pr, Et (VIII), A, C, 146-7; Pr, Pr, A, 136-8; Pr, CH₂:CHCH₂, C, 117-18; CH₂:CHCH₂, Et (IX), D, 143-4; CH₂:CHCH₂, Me₂CHCH₂, A, 92-7; CH₂:CHCH₂, Ph, A, 190-4; CH₂:CHCH₂, PhCH₂, A, 218-20; Bu, Et, D, 135-6; Bu, CH₂:CHCH₂, C, 95-7; Bu, Bu, A, 105-8; MeOCH₂CH₂CH₂, Ph, A, 75-6; PhCH₂, PhCH₂, A, 122-5; as in the condensation of EtNHCONHPr with II and ring closure, they are separated by fractional crystallization The mixed m.p. curves of VI and VIII, and of VII and IX are given. The diuretic activity of some I and their toxicity are given in a table.

IT 70622-88-7P, Urea, 1-ethyl-3-(3-phenylpropyl)-

(preparation of)

RN 70622-88-7 HCPLUS

CN Urea, N-ethyl-N'-(3-phenylpropyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 10 (Organic Chemistry)

IT 550-28-7P, Uracil, 6-amino-3-methyl-1-(2-methylallyl)- 642-44-4P,

Uracil, 1-allyl-6-amino-3-ethyl- 2434-53-9P, Uracil,

6-amino-1-methyl- 4852-21-5P, Uracil, 1-allyl-6-amino-

Uracil, 6-amino-1,3-dimethyl- 7052-53-1P, Uracil,

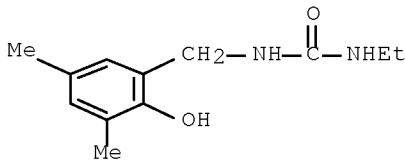
1-allyl-6-amino-3-methyl- 29346-51-8P, Urea,

1-ethyl-3-(2-hydroxyethyl)- 36102-06-4P, Urea, 1-cyclohexyl-3-ethyl-
 36981-01-8P, Urea, 1-butyl-3-cyanoacetyl- 38014-52-7P, Urea,
 1-methyl-3-propyl- 38014-53-8P, Urea, 1-isopropyl-3-methyl-
 38014-56-1P, Urea, 1-ethyl-3-propyl- 38014-57-2P, Urea,
 1-ethyl-3-isopropyl- 41078-07-3P, Urea, 1-cyanoacetyl-3-propyl-
 41740-15-2P, Uracil, 6-amino-1,3-diethyl- 41862-09-3P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-ethyl- 41862-11-7P, Uracil, 6-amino-1-benzyl-
 41862-13-9P, Uracil, 6-amino-1-ethyl-3-methyl- 41862-14-0P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1,3-dipropyl- 41862-16-2P, Uracil, 6-amino-1,3-dibutyl-
 41862-17-3P, Uracil, 6-amino-1,3-dibenzyl- 53681-47-3P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-propyl- 53681-48-4P, Uracil, 6-amino-3-methyl-1-propyl-
 53681-48-4P, Uracil, 6-amino-3-methyl-1-propyl- 53681-49-5P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-butyl- 53681-50-8P, Uracil, 6-amino-1-butyl-3-methyl-
 56075-69-5P, Uracil, 6-amino-1(2-hydroxyethyl)- 56075-75-3P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-isobutyl- 58481-39-3P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-isobutyl-3-methyl- 60860-26-6P, Urea,
 1-cyanoacetyl-3-(3-methoxypropyl)- 63981-29-3P, Uracil,
 3-allyl-6-amino-1-ethyl- 63981-31-7P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-ethyl-3-propyl- 63981-32-8P, Uracil,
 6-amino-3-ethyl-1-propyl- 63981-33-9P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-methyl-3-propyl- 63981-33-9P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-methyl-3-propyl- 70622-88-7P, Urea,
 1-ethyl-3-(3-phenylpropyl)- 89487-41-2P, Urea, (2-methylallyl)-
 113885-19-1P, Urea, 1-cyanoacetyl-3-isopropyl- 128751-17-7P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-isopropyl-3-methyl- 134736-03-1P, Urea, 1-ethyl-3-hexyl-
 158893-39-1P, Uracil, 6-amino-1-(3-methoxypropyl)- 195045-55-7P,
 Uracil, 6-amino-3-ethyl-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)- 195045-62-6P, Uracil,
 6-amino-3-ethyl-1-methyl- 197704-85-1P, Urea,
 1-cyanoacetyl-3-cyclohexyl-1-ethyl- 199106-80-4P, Urea,
 1-ethyl-3-[3-hydroxypropyl]- 252941-89-2P, Uracil,
 1-allyl-6-amino-3-butyl- 366445-27-4P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-(2-methylallyl)- 409315-28-2P, Urea,
 1-allyl-1-cyanoacetyl-3-ethyl- 500691-98-5P, Urea,
 1-cyanoacetyl-1-ethyl-3-isopropyl- 500692-17-1P, Uracil,
 6-amino-3-ethyl-1-hexyl- 638137-17-4P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)- 857474-47-6P, Uracil,
 6-amino-3-ethyl-1-[2-hydroxypropyl]- 857475-11-7P, Uracil,
 6-amino-3-(3-methoxypropyl)-1-phenyl- 857475-17-3P, Uracil,
 6-amino-3-ethyl-1(2-methylallyl)- 857475-20-8P, Uracil,
 6-amino-3-ethyl-1-[3-hydroxypropyl]- 859736-06-4P, Urea,
 1-ethyl-3-[2-hydroxypropyl]- 859786-92-8P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl- 859913-76-1P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-butyl-3-ethyl- 859913-76-1P, Uracil,
 6-amino-1-butyl-3-ethyl- 872828-38-1P, Urea, 1-allyl-3-cyanoacetyl-
 873403-47-5P, Uracil, 6-amino-1-cyclohexyl-3-ethyl- 873403-48-6P,
 Uracil, 3-allyl-6-amino-1-phenyl- 873403-49-7P, Uracil,
 3-allyl-6-amino-1-isobutyl- 873403-50-0P, Uracil,
 3-allyl-6-amino-1-benzyl- 873408-58-3P, Uracil,
 6-amino-3-ethyl-1-isopropyl- 874516-81-1P, Uracil,
 6-amino-3-butyl-1-ethyl- 874516-81-1P, Uracil,
 6-amino-3-butyl-1-ethyl- 874517-48-3P, Urea,
 1-cyanoacetyl-3-(2-methylallyl)- 875239-37-5P, Uracil,
 6-amino-3-ethyl-1-(3-phenylpropyl)- 875239-38-6P, Uracil,
 1-allyl-6-amino-3-propyl-
 (preparation of)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS
 RECORD (54 CITINGS)

L53 ANSWER 35 OF 35 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1952:42191 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 46:42191
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 46:7051e-h
 TITLE: Urea-formaldehyde condensation. II. The origin of the carbamidomethyl ether bridges
 AUTHOR(S): Zigeuner, G.; Knierzinger, W.; Voglar, K.; Wiesenberger, E.; Sobotka, M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Graz, Austria
 SOURCE: Monatshefte fuer Chemie (1951), 82, 847-55
 CODEN: MOCMB7; ISSN: 0026-9247
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 46:42191
 ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
 AB cf. C.A. 45, 5966h. $\text{Me}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CONHCH}_2\text{OH}$ (I) with alkali and BzCl gives bis(isovalerylaminomethyl) ether (II), m. 107°. II with 2,4-Me₂C₆H₃OH (III) in alc. and H₂SO₄ gives 3,5,2-Me₂(HO)C₆H₂CH₂NHCOR (IV) (R = iso-Bu), m. 95-6.5°, identical with a sample made from I and III. (RNHCONHCH₂)₂O (V) (R = Et) with III in HCO₂H gives 3,5,2-Me₂(HO)C₆H₂CH₂NHCONHR (VI), m. 119.5°. Phenylurea, NaOH, and paraformaldehyde in MeOH give RNHCONHCH₂OH (VII) (R = Ph), m. 127°, which with III yield VI (R = Ph), m. 169°. Phenylurea, Na₂CO₃, and CH₂O give V (R = Ph), m. 182-3°, which with III gives VI (R = Ph), m. 169°, identical with that prepared from VII. [(HOCH₂)₂N]₂CO with III gives [3,5,2-Me₂(HO)C₆H₂CH₂NH]₂CO (VIII), m. 169° (or 120° with loss of solvent C₆H₆ and remelting at 169°). Urea with CH₂O and Ba(OH)₂ gives a crystalline substance (IX), m. 256° (decomposition). IX with III gives R₂NCONHR (R = 3,5,2-Me₂(HO)C₆H₂CH₂) m. 173.5°, as well as VIII and RNHCONH₂ (X). [(HOCH₂)₂N]₂CO with acid gives an amorphous precipitate, m. 228° (decomposition) which with III gives VIII and X.
 IT 874517-40-5P, Urea, 1-(3,5-dimethylsalicyl)-3-ethyl-
 (preparation of)
 RN 874517-40-5 HCPLUS
 CN Urea, N-ethyl-N'-(2-hydroxy-3,5-dimethylphenyl)methyl- (CA INDEX
 NAME)



CC 10 (Organic Chemistry)
 IT 20779-63-9P, Urea, 1-(hydroxymethyl)-3-phenyl- 35650-81-8P, Urea,
 condensation product with HCHO 42728-73-4P, Urea,
 1,1'-(oxydimethylene)bis[3-phenyl- 99169-96-7P, Urea,
 (3,5-dimethylsalicyl)- 102008-89-9P, Urea,
 1,3-bis(3,5-dimethylsalicyl)- 103281-70-5P, Urea,
 1,1,3-tris(3,5-dimethylsalicyl)- 412014-30-3P, Urea,
 1-(3,5-dimethylsalicyl)-3-phenyl- 854425-26-6P, Butyramide,
 N-(3,5-dimethylsalicyl)-3-methyl- 854427-54-6P, Butyramide,
 N,N'-(oxydimethylene)bis[3-methyl- 874517-40-5P, Urea,
 1-(3,5-dimethylsalicyl)-3-ethyl-
 (preparation of)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS

10/584,471

RECORD (1 CITINGS)

=> d his nofile

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:34:54 ON 29 JAN 2010)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:35:07 ON 29 JAN 2010

L1 1 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON US20080097074/PN
SEL RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:35:18 ON 29 JAN 2010

L2 10 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (135796-12-2/BI OR 25038-75-9/B
I OR 26023-30-3/BI OR 26161-42-2/BI OR 26811-96-1/BI OR
26917-25-9/BI OR 33135-50-1/BI OR 65792-44-1/BI OR
840501-68-0/BI OR 840501-69-1/BI)

L3 STR

L4 35 SEA SSS SAM L3

L5 25716 SEA SSS FUL L3

L6 1 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 AND L2
SAV L5 BER471/A

L7 STR L3

L8 50 SEA SUB=L5 SSS SAM L7

L9 3789 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 AND 1/NR

L10 3630 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 NOT NITRO?

L11 3150 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L10 NOT S/ELS

L12 2690 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 NOT ACID?

L13 STR L7

L14 50 SEA SUB=L5 SSS SAM L13

L15 2644 SEA SUB=L5 SSS FUL L13

L16 1 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND L2

L17 811 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND 1/NR

L18 620 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 NOT (METHOXYPHEN? OR
HYDROXYPHEN? OR BENZOIC ACID?)

L19 591 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 NOT S/ELS

L20 374 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 NOT X/ELS

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:27:06 ON 29 JAN 2010

L21 242 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L20

L22 1 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND L1

L23 0 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND STEREOCOMPLEX COMPOUND?

L24 1 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND STEREOCOMPLEX COMPOSITI
ON?

L25 1 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND STEREOCOMPLEX?

L26 15 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND CRYSTAL?

L27 18 SEA SPE=N ABB=ON PLU=ON L6

L28 2 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND POLYLACTIC?

L29 0 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON XYLYLENE BISSTEARYL UREA

L30 0 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON XYLYLENE BIS-STEARYL UREA

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:37:07 ON 29 JAN 2010

E XYLYLENE/CN

L31 1 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON XYLYLENE/CN

L32 2020 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON XYLYLEN?/CNS

L33 1 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND BISSTEAR?/CNS

L34 0 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND BIS STEAR?/CNS

L35 4 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND STEAR?/CNS

L36 STR L13

L37 2 SEA SUB=L15 SSS SAM L36

L38 50 SEA SUB=L15 SSS FUL L36

SAV L38 BER471A/A

SAV L15 BER471B/A
 L39 28 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND 1/NR

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:43:42 ON 29 JAN 2010
 L40 39 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L39
 L41 29 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND (1840-2004)/PRY,AY,PY
 L42 14 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 AND (1840-2004)/PRY,AY,PY
 L43 15 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR
 L26)
 L44 9 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L43 AND (1840-2004)/PRY,AY,PY
 L45 35 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L41 OR L42 OR L44
 L46 12 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND (MOLD? OR MOULD?)
 L47 9 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND CRYSTAL?
 L48 16 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND (PLASTIC? OR POLYMER?)/
 SC,SX
 L49 35 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON (L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48)
 E BIODEGRADABLE/CT
 L50 17894 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON "BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS"+PFT,N
 T/CT
 L51 2 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 AND L50
 L52 2 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 AND BIODEGRADABL?
 L53 35 SEA SPE=ON ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 OR (L51 OR L52)